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Clinton Seeks Fast Action On Mexico As Peso Skids

Markets and Dollar Fall As Leaders in Congress Won't Commit on Aid

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As nervous financial markets in Mexico deteriorated further, President Bill Clinton urgently reached for a political consensus Monday to win congressional approval of \$40 billion in loan guarantees.

Mr. Clinton told the leaders of both parties in Congress that, after weeks of private negotiations, he wanted the final draft of legislation for the loan package for Mexico to be placed before lawmakers by the end of the day Monday.

Concern about whether Congress would approve the loan guarantees, as well as a report in the International Herald Tribune on Monday that Mexico's foreign exchange reserves could be as low as \$2 billion, caused the Mexican peso to plummet in foreign currency markets.

A spokesman for the Bank of Mexico, quoting its president, Miguel Mancera, denied the newspaper report without offering a current figure. He said that reserves were tallied on a monthly basis and that the January figure would be published in early February. The number published in early January was \$5.546 billion.

Asked if the forthcoming figure might include reserves borrowed from other countries, the spokesman replied that Mexico calculates its reserves in the same way as other countries. Few central banks break out their foreign borrowings in their regular statements, although the extent of the borrowings usually emerges many months later.

The dollar, despite being weak against most other currencies, rose to 6.3500 pesos around noon from Friday's close at 5.7350. The dollar fell sharply against the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen, while stocks markets slumped in Mexico and New York. (Page 11)

Mr. Clinton also sought to rally broader support for the Mexican aid plan, telling a meeting of state governors that the United States "has a lot at stake in Mexico."

Later he said: "This is something we have to do" but conceded that "time is not a friendly factor."

He denied that his plan was "a bailout for Wall Street," as some opponents have suggested.

It was unclear at midday which way the political winds were blowing, as political leaders in Washington sought to avoid any scenario in which they alone would bear the blame for any subsequent events related to the Mexican liquidity crisis.

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, for example, would make no firm commitment on behalf of Republicans to press the legislation forward, although he said movement was "possible."

The loan guarantee plan, the Georgia Republican declared, "has almost no support in the country at large, and the president, I think, has not adequately explained it."

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin issued a "declaration of support" for the guarantees signed by three former U.S. presidents, six former secretaries of state, five past Treasury secretaries, six former secretaries of commerce and dozens of other former high-ranking U.S. officials.

The letter concluded that "bold measures" were needed to stabilize Mexico's financial markets "and to prevent a domino effect in global markets."

The display of support strongly resembled a similar public relations blitz by the White House before the pivotal votes in Congress on the disputed North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993. This time, See MEXICO, Page 9



A resident of Koblenz, Germany, rowing his way through the streets on Monday as floodwaters reached record levels.

Car Bomb Kills 38 in Central Algiers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — In the worst bombing of the three-year Muslim insurgency, a car packed with explosives blew up Monday on a street bustling with pedestrians preparing for Ramadan. At least 38 people were killed and 256 wounded in the attack near police headquarters, Algerian state television said.

Security forces said most of the dead and wounded were pedestrians walking in the busy central commercial district.

There was no claim of responsibility.

The security forces blamed "criminals," the official term for fundamentalist guerrillas seeking to topple the army-backed government and install an Islamic state.

Algiers radio said late Monday night that the bomb contained several hundred kilos of TNT.

More than 15,000 people, including nearly 80 foreigners, have been killed since January 1992. Nine people died in a bombing at the Algiers airport in August 1992, but no incident in the central part of the capital has approached the devastation of Monday's attack.

The bomb exploded at 3:20 P.M. in front of a bank office across the street from the central police station. People with faces and hands bloodied by flying glass ran frantically through the street, and ambulances rushed to the scene to take the victims to hospitals.

Automatic gunfire was heard shortly after the explosion, possibly from nervous officers firing into the air. By evening, shops in the area were closed, sidewalks almost deserted and the district quiet.

The attack followed an exhortation by the Islamic Salvation Army, the military wing of the Islamic Salvation Front, for its followers to intensify attacks during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, which begins this week.

In a related development in Paris, the Foreign Ministry said that France and the United States have ironed out some of their policy differences over Algeria, agreeing on noninterference and the need to encourage political dialogue.

A French spokesman, Richard Duque, said that Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, who visited Washington on Friday and Saturday, noted in talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that "positions and analyses have very much narrowed on either side of the Atlantic."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

New Peace Plan for Croatia Seeks Trade-Off With Serbs

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — With war looming again in Croatia, diplomats are offering an American-backed peace plan that would provide substantial autonomy to Serbs in some areas of the nearly one-third of the country they occupy, in return for their recognition of Croatia's sovereignty and international borders.

"The plan is the last chance to avoid another war here," a Western diplomat said. "It's going to be equally difficult for both sides to accept, but the alternative is a war in the spring."

[Serbian representatives refused Monday to consider the plan until the status of United Nations peacekeepers is settled, Reuters reported from Karlovac, Croatia.]

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia announced this month that he would not renew the agreement allowing 12,000 UN troops to operate in Croatia when it expires on March 31.

Because the troops provide a buffer between Croatian forces and the Serbs who seized much of the country during the 1991

war in Croatia, their departure might very likely lead to more fighting and a wider Balkan war.

The plan, formally presented to the Croatian government and the Serbs on Monday, offers virtually complete self-government to Serbs in the areas where they were a majority before the war. This autonomy would provide the Serbs with their own flag, education system, Parliament, executive authority, police force and currency, Western officials said.

In exchange, the Serbs would have to surrender direct authority to Croatia in areas they now hold but where they were not a majority before the war. Moreover, they would have to recognize Croatia's international borders and allow them to be policed along their entire length by the Croatian Army.

"This plan offers the Serbs everything they can possibly achieve in the real world," a Western official said. "They will never have their own state in Croatia and there will never be a Greater Serbia. But to

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Thousands Uprooted By Europe's Floods

4 Nations Declare an Emergency; Dozens of Deaths Are Reported

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Scores of communities across northwestern Europe were under water Monday as floods triggered by days of driving rain continued to inundate the region. Tens of thousands of people fled their homes and dozens were reported to have drowned or been killed in flood-related accidents.

Factories and schools were closed, roads were swamped and utility services disrupted. The governments of Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands declared states of emergency in flooded regions and dispatched thousands of police officers and soldiers to reinforce local relief workers.

Environmentalists said the floods had been intensified by the melting of snow due to unseasonably warm temperatures and the decay of many forests where soil no longer absorbs as much water as it once did.

"This flood catastrophe may be in part a result of global climate changes that are brought about by increasing emission of pollutants," said Jochen Flasbarth, president of Germany's Nature Protection Alliance.

Perhaps the most seriously affected city was Cologne, where the only traffic that moved through most neighborhoods was by boat. Much of the downtown area was under 2 meters (6 feet) of water, exceeding levels seen in the 1993 "flood of the century." Officials warned that the highest level ever, the 10.69 meters recorded in 1926, might be surpassed Tuesday.

Other communities along the Rhine, among them Bonn, Frankfurt, Koblenz and Trier, also were flooded. Many embankments in Bonn, including that of the United States, were closed Monday. In Bavaria, army boats were used to evacuate people in several wine-producing towns. Among the hardest-hit Bavarian communities were Klingenberg, Lohr, Miltenberg, Neustadt and Rottweil.

Two people were reported to have drowned in Germany, one of them a three-year-old boy.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France held an emergency cabinet meeting Monday to consider measures to cope with the disaster.

"In many areas, we are talking about the flood of the century," his office said in a statement. "Nearly half the country has been affected." The death toll in France was put at 17, with an additional five people missing.

Officials estimated property damage in the tens of millions of dollars. They said 40,000 homes had been destroyed and 800 roads were closed, including highways that run along the Seine in Paris.

In the Netherlands, officials ordered the largest evacuation of civilians since 1953, when dikes in Zeeland burst.

A government spokesman in the province of Limburg, which borders on Germany and Belgium, said that 3,000 homes in the province were under water and an additional 6,000 were threatened.

In the eastern province of Gelderland, officials ordered the evacuation of 65,000 people from polders, low-lying areas protected by dikes.

"Polders are bathtubs, and they fill up immediately when dikes break," said Jan Terlouw, an official in Gelderland. "This is why we have had to begin the evacuation early. Once the dikes break, it is too late."

Nearly all inland shipping in the Netherlands has been banned. Officials at a crisis center in Maastricht said some dikes along the Rhine, Waal and IJssel rivers appeared to be weakening.

"There's been nothing like this since World War II," said Jan Meijer, a spokesman for the Dutch Interior Ministry.

The Dutch telephone company said its lines into the stricken areas were unable to handle the volume of calls made in the last few days and it appealed to citizens to call those areas only when absolutely necessary.

Rising waters also threatened many parts of Belgium, and authorities there reported six flood-related deaths. One death was reported in Luxembourg. The Belgian cities of Ghent and Bruges were flooded, and all shipping in Bruges, which is laced with canals, was suspended.

In parts of Belgium and Germany, the police reported that flood control efforts were being hindered by "flood tourists" who climb onto sandbags to view inundated areas and even applaud when water overflows a dam or a dike.



CALL FOR CALM — Religious Jews blowing silver horns Monday at Jerusalem peace prayers. Meanwhile, Israel ceded land to Jordan. Page 2.

Simpson Team Chided

The judge in the murder trial of O.J. Simpson refused a prosecution request for a delay in the proceedings because of misbehavior by the defense, but he harshly criticized lawyers for Mr. Simpson for hiding the identity of 14 possible witnesses mentioned in the defense opening statement in order to gain "unfair tactical advantage." (Page 3)

Down Jones	Trib Index
Down 25.91	Up 1.57%
3832.06	110.06
The Dollar	Mon. close
New York	1.5053
London	1.5053
Paris	1.5053
Yen	98.436
FF	5.224

Kiosk

Kemp Won't Seek Presidency in '96

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp announced Monday that he would not seek the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1996.

In a statement released by his office, Mr. Kemp, 59, said his core political beliefs, a mixture of fiscal conservatism and compassion for the needy, had been "on the margins of the political debate." But now, he said, "they are at the center."

"They are reflected in the Republican leadership in Congress, and, to a greater or lesser degree, by most Republican candidates for president," he said. "So, I've decided not to seek the Republican nomination for president."

Mr. Kemp was a New York congressman from 1971 to 1989 and housing secretary under President George Bush.

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Japanese Magazine Closes After Anti-Semitic Article

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A Japanese publisher announced Monday that it was closing the glossy magazine Marco Polo for publishing a 10-page article entitled "The Greatest Taboo of Post-war History: There Were No Nazi Gas Chambers."

Jewish organizations said the article was part of a recent wave of anti-Semitic insults that contrasted with the solemn ceremonies last week marking the 50th anniversary of the Auschwitz death camp in Poland, where about 1.5 million Jews were killed, most of them in gas chambers.

The Bungei Shunju Co., one of Japan's most respected magazine companies, said it would immediately cease publication of

Marco Polo, a 200,000-circulation monthly news magazine, after Volkswagen, Mitsubishi Motors and other companies announced they were canceling advertising in protest. The publisher said it would remove copies still on newsstands and transfer staff to other publications.

"We feel remorse that Marco Polo published an inaccurate article about the Nazi massacre of the Jews and thus caused deep pain for the Jewish community and others," a spokesman said.

Jean Kahn, the president of the European Jewish Congress, meanwhile protested the publication of an anti-Semitic advertisement in the flight magazine of the Polish airline LOT.

It showed a caricature of a Jew holding a fistful of banknotes, praising the merits of a weighing machine. Mr. Kahn, who saw the advertisement on his way back from the Auschwitz ceremony, received an assurance from the airline that it would take care not to publish such advertisements in the future. But he received no apology for the offending image.

Mr. Kahn said the advertisement was doubly offensive because of the ancient canard that Jewish merchants gave short

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At 90 and Frail, Deng Lets His Chinese New Year Greeting Slip By

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping failed Monday to make his annual Lunar New Year television appearance for the first time since 1988, in a further sign that the health of the 90-year-old leader may be in steep decline.

Mr. Deng has not been seen in public since February last year, when he looked frail and vacant during his annual appearance at Lunar New Year's Eve celebrations in Shanghai, where he traditionally receives Chinese leaders and extends his greetings to the nation.

His failure to appear Monday on the eve of the start of the Year of the Pig heightened speculation here that

the "architect" of China's economic reforms may never be seen in public again.

Mr. Deng's New Year appearance has taken on great significance since his retirement from all official posts in 1990. The annual footage is aimed at reassuring the public of the country's stability by showing that the patriarch is still alive and well.

But the 1994 New Year pictures of Mr. Deng, who had not appeared in public for 12 months previously, revealed a sharp deterioration in his health. He was unable to walk without the support of his two daughters and his hands shook visibly.

Recent reports say that he has advanced Parkinson's disease. In an effort to prepare the population for the break Monday with the New Year's Eve tradition, senior Chinese leaders were reported Saturday to have already paid their holiday calls on retired party elders, including Mr. Deng.

While denying persistent rumors about Mr. Deng's health, the official media have moved this year to prepare public opinion for his death. They have published a series of articles calling for unity around Mr. Deng's anointed successor, President Jiang Zemin, and for the population to prepare for "new circumstances."

Near Shanghai, an American Becomes a Hero Farmer

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — After six years of haggling with local bureaucrats, a gangly American with a vegetable patch on the outskirts of Shanghai sat down and wrote a "Dear Deng" letter.

"Dear Mr. Chairman," Jesse Long began his appeal to China's supreme leader, Deng Xiaoping, last February. "It is difficult to differentiate between the old landlords of the past and these local snails, who move about their karaoke projects in sleek, expensive automobiles."

Mr. Long came to China in 1988 as a businessman and later turned to farming. To overcome the enemies of his quest to produce a better head of lettuce, and to protect his \$500,000 investment, he sought Mr. Deng's

help. And to the surprise of Mr. Long, and the shock and dismay of some local officials, help arrived.

Whether Mr. Deng himself read the letter is not clear. Mr. Long also sent copies to China's economic policymaker, Zhu Rongji, and Shanghai's city hall. But within a few months, Mr. Long became the most ardently courted of China's 800 million farmers.

A team of reporters from the official Xinhua press agency interviewed him. Shanghai's deputy mayor visited his vegetable farm. A Shanghai newspaper headline beseeched, "Long, Don't Go." National television has produced a five-minute feature on his farm, and Shanghai television also has chronicled his trials.

One newspaper marveled that this "blue-eyed, big-nose foreigner" grew "tomatoes even sweeter than wa-

termelon" and "carrots as graceful as the finger of a lovely lady."

"I don't know whether the old man read my letter," Mr. Long said, "but someone up there did."

Now, development officials from Pudong, a one-time rural area that is rapidly being turned into Shanghai's industrial zone, have offered Mr. Long a bigger plot of land and assistance with his business. A local official who harassed him and tried to collect money for a poorly constructed farmhouse has gone to jail. "He could get the bullet," Mr. Long said.

The story of Jesse Long is a small parable in the tale of China's rapid economic development. In China's rush to modernize, an epic struggle is taking place

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	0.800 Din
Cyprus	0.800 Din
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.
Gibraltar	0.800 G.P.
Great Britain	2.000 £
Egypt	0.800 E.P.
Jordan	0.800 J.D.
Kenya	0.800 K.S.
Kuwait	0.800 Din

With No Fanfare, Israelis Turn Over Territory to Jordan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The quietest border realignment in Israel's turbulent history took place Monday when Israeli forces withdrew from desert patches south of the Dead Sea and turned them over to Jordan under the two countries' recent peace treaty.

In military ceremonies held in the Arava Valley, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba, Jordanians hoisted their flags on long-contested land, then burst into songs praising King Hussein.

The territorial transfer near Rishleh, a Jordanian outpost about 55 miles (90 kilometers) north of the gulf, was conspicuous for its decorum and low drama — neither characteristic of a region steeped in the blood of countless battles over even the smallest changes in land control.

The calm reflected the fact that not much of consequence will change along a border that had been quiet for decades despite the state of war that, until 1994, had prevailed for 46 years.

Altogether, between Monday and the middle of next week, Israel is to hand over 130 square miles (340 square kilometers) of territory, mostly strips of desert in the Arava but also a piece of land just south of the Sea of Galilee. Depending on the location, the Israeli pullback ranges from a few dozens yards to five miles, much of it arid, unpopulated soil that few Israelis will miss and equally few Jordanians will notice they now have.

Important exceptions are two small areas totaling 700 acres (280 hectares), at Zofar in the Arava and Naharayim south of the Sea of Galilee, that Jordan agrees may continue to be tilled by Israeli farmers.

When the peace treaty was signed on Oct. 26, this arrangement was described as a "lease-back." But since then, King Hussein has been sharply attacked by other Arab states, especially Syria, for effectively giving up sovereign Arab land.

Now, the arrangement is described as "a special kind of cooperation."

Apparently hoping to show its many skeptical citizens that the peace treaty with Israel was worthwhile, Jordan played up the ceremonies, bringing in platoons of soldiers and journalists. But Israel went the other way. Its flags were not to be seen, and only two farmers from the area showed up.

Israel's methodical step forward with Jordan contrasts sharply with its relations on other Arab fronts.

Peace talks with Syria are stalled. Relations are strained with Egypt, the only other Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with the Israelis. And negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, while technically still on, are effectively frozen with no sign of when they may resume.



Jordanian soldiers celebrating Monday after a border ceremony marking Israel's pullout from a patch of desert land.

Old Hatreds Sweep Across Desert to Timbuktu

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

TIMBUKTU, Mali — There were only four guests, all staying for a single night, during a recent week at the Relais Azalai, this town's one modern hotel, forcing disconsolate tourists to trudge through streets of deep sand in a vain search for clients.

Souvenir merchants, wearing turbans against the fierce sun and fine grit borne in the breeze, maintained a determined lookout at the hotel's gate, hoping to unload some of their finely engraved sabers. The curator of the museum, with its 500-year-old manuscripts and other relics of a great but distant past, stays home these days, leaving it boarded shut.

Since the renewal of an age-old conflict between the majority black population who settled this ancient desert outpost in the Middle Ages and the nomads who have always ruled the dunes just beyond, most of this town has given up its dreams of a tourism boom. In their place are the older routines of elaborate greetings and whispered snippets of news exchanged in spots of coveted shade over never-

ending doses of sugary tea served in tiny cups.

"We still come to work every day, but it is only to purge the time," said Fanta Touré, a manager at the hotel in this town of 21,000 or so residents. "Until next week's flight, this place will be completely empty, and until there is peace in the north there is nothing we can do about it."

Timbuktu is mythic both in its former wealth and its present desolation, but its existence has always stood on a few simple facts. If this city of crumbling mud brick edifices and narrow, winding alleyways has come to be synonymous with remoteness, its location — on the edge of the Sahara at the northern bend of West Africa's greatest river, the Niger — has always made it a strategic meeting place of two worlds. They are the black south and a vast but mostly empty north that is home to nomadic, light-skinned Tuaregs and Moors.

Sweeping in from beyond the huge dunes that form the town's doorstep, Tuareg rebels have mounted hit-and-run attacks against Timbuktu and a score of other settlements on the desert's edge in recent months, sowing

fear among sedentary populations across the region.

In reprisal, international human rights groups say, the mostly black armies of this country of 9 million and its eastern neighbor, Niger, have razed one Tuareg settlement after another, poisoned their wells, and forced thousands of nomads into exile.

Five hundred years ago, raids like these by the Tuaregs brought down such wealthy kingdoms as Mali and Songhai, whose fabled capitals of mosques and great universities were here. Today's hostilities are spreading ethnic hatred and economic destruction that threaten the stability of both Mali and Niger, two of the region's most vibrant but poorest democracies. Faithful to its reputation as a place of mystery, seemingly placid Timbuktu surrenders few easy hints of the slow-motion conflict that has troubled nearly all of the outpost towns strung along the broad northern bend of the Niger.

"The Tuaregs who are fighting have nothing to do with us," said a Tuareg merchant who would give his name only as Mohammed. "Here in town, there is no trouble between us and the blacks."

After a visit to his one-room house, however, where he and his tribesmen display their silver and bronze metalwork for sale, Mohammed said in a whisper: "We want peace, but the blacks are trying to wipe us out."

For many blacks, and for Malian officials, the view could scarcely be more different.

"That they could dislike this government, or wish for more resources, can be understood," said Lieutenant Colonel Abdoulaye Fane, governor of Timbuktu. "But when they attack riverboats and vehicles that are carrying tourists, and even some of their own kinsmen, we cannot comprehend."

Colonel Fane then touched upon what is perhaps the deepest source of resentment among Mali's black majority: "What it seems these people really want is to return us to a state of slavery. That will never be acceptable."

For officials in the faraway capital, Bamako, the solution to Timbuktu's problems lies in economic development.

In the meantime, the eternal conflicts between the cultures of the river and the sand seem likely to persist.

Westerners in Chechnya See Indiscriminate Force

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia has used "disproportionate and indiscriminate" military force in Chechnya that goes well beyond accepted Western standards for dealing with such secessionist conflicts, the head of a European delegation to the war-ravaged region reported Monday.

"The use of the armed forces on such a scale and the methods they used go beyond our principles," Isvan Gyarmati, who headed a fact-finding mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, said at a news conference. The OSCE is a multinational group that seeks to prevent or help end conflicts in Europe.

Mr. Gyarmati said the situation in Chechnya, which Russian forces invaded Dec. 11 in an effort to quell a three-year independence bid, was verging on a "catastrophe," with huge swaths of the Chechen capital of Grozny reduced to rubble. He said the Russian commander in Grozny estimated that more than 150,000 civilians were stuck in the city, living in basements of bombed-out buildings without food, water or electricity.

"It was like pictures I've seen of the bombing of Dresden," said Audrey Glover, another member of the delegation. "We

saw an enormous amount of devastation."

Mr. Gyarmati said the delegation was unable to confirm during its three-day visit the accuracy of reports of torture and beatings of Chechen prisoners.

He said the delegation visited a detention center at Russia's Mozdok military base, where prisoners are housed in railroad cars outfitted with cells. He added that they saw some "traces" of beatings, but that, on the whole, "we did not see torture or violence there."

Mr. Gyarmati said earlier that he hoped the OSCE or other organizations would be permitted to return to investigate more carefully individual allegations of human rights violations.

The battle around Grozny remained intense Monday, according to reports from the city, with mortar and artillery shells pounding the central area every 5 to 10 seconds. Outer suburbs also were under heavy attack.

The Russian authorities said the military was preparing for a final assault on the city, but the Chechen side continued to express confidence that it would be able to hold on.

Russian officials have claimed that fewer than 700 soldiers have been killed in the assault, a figure witnesses have said vastly understates the human cost of this battle.



A Chechen child waiting with other members of the family at a railroad station in Nazran, Russia, to the west of Grozny. The refugees were to be housed in train cars there.

Refugees Won't Leave UN Camps in Rwanda

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

CYANIKA, Rwanda — The United Nations has been trying to close camps for displaced people in southwestern Rwanda and to induce the people living there to return home by stopping food and water distribution, but most of them have been digging in their heels instead, officials say.

While some of the displaced Rwandans have gone home, many say they want to stay in the camps, where they have had UN security and supplies of food.

About 850,000 Rwandans fled in June and July to the safe zone created by the French military in the southwest. Most were members of the majority Hutu tribe, fleeing the advancing Tutsi rebel army, which won the civil war and formed a new government.

Many of the refugees stayed after the French left, and about 350,000 remain in camps in the Gikongoro area, UN officials said.

UN and Rwandan officials agree that it is just as important for the people in these camps to return home as it is for the Rwandan refugees in Zaire and Tanzania. Their return would not only help muddle the country back to normalcy, but help check the increasing activity in the camps by militias that were

allied with the former government, which the officials say endangers the stability of the new government.

The Rwandan government wants to close down the camps by force, but the United Nations wants to use gentler methods to encourage the refugees to return home. "Operation Homebound" is considered the middle ground.

This sprawling camp near the town of Gikongoro once was a sea of huts covered with the UN's blue plastic tarpaulins. Now, huge jagged tracts of earth and tree stumps are visible. In the past month, since the government began the effort, about a quarter of the people in the camp have left, relief officials here say. But about 18,000 remain.

A three-week supply of food that had been distributed to families is gone, and a huge water tank set up by relief agencies in the middle of the camp was emptied last week.

"I would imagine that they'll finally get the message," said Paul Ledwidge of Trocaire, an Irish relief agency. "No food aid, no water. The planting season begins in February so if they want to plant, they should go soon."

Most relief agencies support the view that it would be better for the Rwandans to go home.

Former Prisoners Of Japan File Suit

Reuters

TOKYO — Former prisoners of Japanese World War II labor camps filed suit Monday in Tokyo District Court against the government for violating international laws banning mistreatment of wartime captives. "We want the Japanese to admit what they did, apologize in writing and give us a token amount to confirm the apology," Henk Zeeman, chairman of the New Zealand Action Committee Ex-Japanese War Victims, said.

Mr. Zeeman's group and four others representing some 21,000 former prisoners from Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand are suing Japan government for \$22,000 per person. The sum is based on the 1988 U.S. award to Japanese-Americans as compensation for their internment during the war.

U.K. and Ireland Laud Adams's Efforts

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Official and quasi-official Irish and British efforts to strengthen the position of the Irish Republican Army's political leader, Gerry Adams, appeared to accelerate Monday.

The Irish and British governments want Mr. Adams, the president of the IRA political wing, Sinn Féin, to persuade the illegal guerrilla organization to agree to disarm so that Sinn Féin may be allowed to take part in full-fledged peace negotiations on Northern Ireland.

Sinn Féin has said it has influence with the IRA, but has declined to say if and when it will recommend the surrender, or destruction, of some of its arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives. Officials and analysts have said that Mr. Adams may need more public concessions from Dublin and London before he can persuade the military commanders to disarm.

Officials in Dublin said Monday that the government was preparing the early

release of six IRA convicts imprisoned in Ireland. In addition, the former chief British official in Northern Ireland praised Mr. Adams for being "brave" in entering into a peace effort with Irish and British officials in an attempt to end the 25-year sectarian guerrilla war in Northern Ireland.

Peter Brooke, who was British Northern Ireland secretary from 1989 to 1992, and as such was an adversary of Mr. Adams, said on a BBC program:

"In my view he was a brave man and I hope he will be justified. The step was a crucial one. I describe it myself as a Rubicon. He led them across that Rubicon. In my view that was a courageous step. He had a leadership role and he performed it. And I think the whole of Ireland and the whole of these islands, and I think arguably the whole world, is grateful to him for having done it."

Mr. Brooke, in 1990, was the first British cabinet member to admit that Britain could not defeat the IRA in the

field and that negotiations had to begin. His successor, Sir Patrick Mayhew, was quoted two weeks ago as saying at that Britain should support Mr. Adams in his efforts to persuade the "hard men" of the IRA to disarm.

Mr. Adams is credited with persuading the IRA to declare its cease-fire, about to enter its sixth month, and to begin exploratory talks with British officials.

Police Lowering Guard

The police will scale down their 24-hour presence at eight anti-terrorist checkpoints around London's financial center in what appears to be a response to the IRA cease-fire. Agence France Presse reported. The checkpoints were set up after IRA bombings caused heavy damage in the area in 1992 and 1993. Barriers will remain in place and officers will continue to staff the checkpoints, but on an irregular basis. Cameras set up to monitor traffic will also stay in place.

Paris Appears Primed for Larger Role On 'Renovated' NATO Military Team

Reuters

PARIS — France on Monday signaled that it was prepared to play a stronger role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé proposed a "new transatlantic charter" that would enshrine the joint will of Europe and North America to work to uphold world stability.

Paris, which withdrew from NATO's U.S.-dominated military command in 1966, has inched toward closer cooperation with the alliance in the past two years, with the Clinton administration endorsing a stronger European defense identity.

Mr. Juppé appeared to signal that a future conservative president, be it Prime Minister Edouard Balladur or the Paris

mayor, Jacques Chirac, would move closer to NATO.

He said France already was playing a more dynamic role in the alliance in partnership with the United States.

"It must be clear that France wants a solid alliance, and that it will commit itself without reticence to its necessary renovation," he said. "Is not Franco-American understanding already the most visible dynamic factor in the alliance?"

France could no longer separate its action in favor of a European defense from a positive NATO policy, Mr. Juppé said.

He said that the enlargement of the European Union and its defense arm, the Western European Union, to take in former Communist Central European

states, would eventually lead to an expansion of NATO.

"This is no longer the time for nit-picking reserve toward the alliance, nor for a closet presence that would be unworthy of our country," Mr. Juppé said.

"We need both a strong alliance and 'more Europe,'" Mr. Juppé said. "Why not envisage, after the new momentum that France expects from the 1996 conference, a new trans-Atlantic charter that would enshrine the common will of Europe and North America to contribute to world stability in all its dimensions?"

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Will Not Invite Waldheim to Fete

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations has decided not to invite Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general banned from entering the United States because of alleged involvement in Nazi war crimes, to its gala 50th anniversary celebrations, a spokesman said Monday.

The United Nations announced that no former secretary-general or former presidents of the General Assembly would be invited to the celebrations, after Austria had lobbied the United Nations not to invite any other former secretary-general if Mr. Waldheim was not included.

As a result, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, the predecessor of Secretary-General Bureos Ghali, will not be invited. UN sources said Mr. Bureos Ghali had spoken to the Peruvian diplomat, who expressed understanding for the United Nations' problem.

Burma Presses Offensive on Rebels

BANGKOK (AP) — Burmese forces were attacking the last major base Monday in the northern sector of the area controlled by the once-potent Karen insurgency and were moving against guerrilla bases to the south, Thai military and aid sources said.

Some of the leaders of the ethnic rebel movement, along with thousands of followers, have already fled to Thailand, and more refugees are expected. Thailand has said that the refugees would be granted temporary asylum.

The headquarters of the Karen National Union, at Mawlaik, about 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Rangoon, fell to government troops Thursday night after six days of fighting. Thai Border Patrol officers said the Karen also had lost six other bases along the Thai-Burmese border in the areas north and south of Mawlaik.

U.S. Tries to Mend New Zealand Ties

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — The United States hopes New Zealand can again become an ally despite differences over Wellington's entrenched anti-nuclear policies, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, said Monday.

Mr. Talbott, the most senior U.S. official to visit Wellington in a decade, began a 24-hour visit amid high New Zealand hopes of a White House invitation for Prime Minister Jim Bolger.

Relations between the two sides soured in the 1980s when a Labor government under Prime Minister David Lange banned nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels from New Zealand's territorial waters. Ties have warmed considerably in the past year, but with no sign of any softening in the anti-nuclear stand, which is backed across New Zealand's political spectrum and enjoys overwhelming public support.

Joint Anti-Missile Project Weighed

PARIS (Reuters) — The United States, France and Germany have begun talks about possible joint production of an anti-missile missile, a French military source said Monday.

"Exchanges are now under way at a senior experts' level to see if we can produce together a system to defend, not countries, but sensitive areas and military installations, against incoming missiles," the source said. "The main problem is cost because neither France or Germany, nor perhaps even the United States, can foot the bill for such a project alone."

France's interest in anti-missile missiles developed during the Gulf War when U.S.-made Patriot missiles were used to intercept Iraqi Scud rockets. The joint French-German-U.S. project would aim to develop a more advanced defense system, coordinated with spotter satellites. A French expert estimated it could cost 200 billion francs (\$37 billion).

Russians Expect Quake to Hit in East

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russian experts said Monday that there was an 80 percent chance that the country's far eastern regions would be struck this year by an earthquake as strong as the one that devastated Kobe, Japan, the Inter-Tass press agency said.

Inter-Tass quoted the minister for emergency situations, Sergei K. Shoigu, as saying the ministry's experts calculated that the quake would strike between February and November 1995. He did not say where it might hit, but the press agency quoted the experts as saying the danger area was the far eastern Kamchatka Peninsula and the disputed Kuril Islands off Japan, which were badly damaged by a quake last October.

Seismologists differ over the ability to predict movements in the earth's crust, pointing out that Japan's expensive warning system has not forecast a single earthquake.

Khmer Rouge Says It Paid Off Killers

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — The Khmer Rouge, eager to take responsibility for the murder of an American professor who was gunned down this month in northwestern Cambodia, insisted Monday that it rewarded the killers with water buffalo, oxen and cash.

In a radio broadcast monitored here, the Maoist-inspired rebels said that 10 Cambodians arrested last week for the murder of the tourist, Susan Ginsburg Hadden, a professor at the University of Texas at Austin, were innocent.

The Khmer Rouge, which has targeted tourists in hopes of frightening away investment, said in the broadcast that the guerrillas who shot the American have already been awarded 10 yoke of oxen, 10 yoke of water buffalo and 100,000 baht, or about \$4,000. The Cambodian government rejects the Khmer Rouge claim of responsibility, saying the killers were thieves.

TRAVEL UPDATE

2 London Restaurants Get 3 Stars

PARIS (Reuters) — France's Michelin Guide, the gourmet's companion, gave two new British restaurants its top three-star rating on Monday.

Britain now boasts four restaurants with the supreme Michelin rating, compared with three in Germany, three in Belgium and one in Switzerland.

One of the British restaurants is called The Restaurant, Marco Pierre White; the other is Chez Nico at Ninety Park Lane. Both are in London. They join La Tante Claire, also in London, and the Waterside Inn, at Bray on Thames, in the top rank in the 1995 guide.

Three U.S. airlines, United, American and Frontier, are raising ticket prices by up to \$40 per round-trip for travelers whose flights originate or terminate at the new Denver International Airport, but not for passengers making connections there. The airport is expected to open in late February after a year of delays, mainly because of problems with the baggage-handling system. (AP)

THE AMERICAS / 'UNFAIR ADVANTAGE'

Simpson Case Judge Chides Defense Move But He Refuses 30-Day Delay Over Hiding of Witness List

LOS ANGELES — The judge in the O.J. Simpson murder trial ruled Monday that Mr. Simpson's defense attorneys had purposely hid the identity of witnesses to gain an "unfair tactical advantage" over prosecutors, but he refused a prosecution request for a delay in the trial.

Judge Lance A. Ito said in Superior Court he would instruct jurors to disregard the mention of 14 witnesses in the defense opening statement, including a woman who said she saw four men speeding away from the area of the slayings.

Judge Ito also forbade Mr. Simpson's attorneys from calling any of those people as witnesses until the end of their case, and he said he would consider barring the defense from using some of the witnesses at all if the prosecution did not have time to investigate them properly.

The 30-day delay in the trial requested by the prosecution was not needed, the judge said, because the district attorney's office is big enough to cope with the late-submitted witnesses and with the illness of a top member of the prosecution team, Deputy District Attorney William Hodgman.

Later, a defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., was allowed to resume his opening statement. He said evidence was "contaminated, compromised and corrupted."

Mr. Cochran used a chart to describe what he believed happened to the evidence taken by the police from the crime scene and from Mr. Simpson's estate and his Ford Bronco.

"The gathering of evidence was a complete disaster," Mr. Cochran said.

That means, Mr. Cochran said, that sophisticated DNA tests on tiny samples of blood "will not be reliable." He said he intended to use Los Angeles Police Department studies to prove that the agency's laboratory is a "cesspool of contamination."

During arguments Monday about his ruling on defense tactics, Judge Ito told Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark that he had ruled in her favor with "as harsh a finding as the court can make under these circumstances."

He criticized defense attorneys for violating a "reciprocal discovery" law by holding back the identity of the 14 witnesses. He particularly cited Mary Anne Gorchas, a woman who claimed to have seen the four men leaving the area where Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman were killed.

The prosecution has characterized the surprise defense witnesses as "heroin addicts, thieves, felons" and as a "court-certified pathological liar."

The judge drafted a strong admonition to jurors, telling them the defense had violated the law and had caused a two-day delay in the trial.

According to text released by the court, Judge Ito planned to tell jurors, "Keeping in mind that statements by the lawyers are not evidence, you are directed to disregard the comments of defense counsel during this opening statement as they pertain to the following potential witnesses," listing Ms. Gorchas and others.

The judge ordered the defense to disclose statements and reports of all expert witnesses, and he expressed skepticism about the defense's contention that some experts had not provided written reports.

"It seems implausible that such experts' statements or reports are not presently in existence, given the complexity of this case, the preeminence of the experts involved, the number of attorneys involved and the court's experience with the presentation of expert witnesses," Judge Ito said.

Mr. Simpson, 47, has pleaded not guilty to charges he murdered Mrs. Simpson, his former wife, and Mr. Goldman, her friend, outside Mrs. Simpson's Brentwood condominium.



Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark speaking Monday with another prosecutor, Christopher Darden.

Clinton Seeks Path on Minimum Wage

By Douglas Jehl and Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a month of trial balloons and uncertainty within the administration over how best to push for a higher minimum wage, this much is clear: The White House is still grappling with the question of how best to act in a new political world dominated by a Republican Congress.

Just last week, President Bill Clinton promised that he would fight for an increase in the minimum wage, only to have his aides disclose 24 hours afterward that he had no immediate plans to submit legislation calling for that step.

Since November, there has been almost total agreement within the administration about a need to increase the minimum wage. The White House is convinced that such a move would help the plight of struggling workers while resulting in few jobs lost.

With Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich playing a leading role, the president's advisers agreed

to seek an increase in the minimum — the preference being 75 cents, to \$5 an hour — over two years. By early this month, advocates of the plan were saying Mr. Clinton would unveil the proposal no later than his State of the Union message.

But those disclosures clashed with the strategy of Leon E.

ana Democrat and chief deputy whip. "He did not do enough of that on health care. This is an indication that he has certainly learned."

Yet the mixture of policy-making and commitment to consensus-building resulted in muddiness when the White House said Wednesday that the

that too much consultation can also give the impression that Mr. Clinton was irresolute.

Still, White House aides pointed to the consult-first strategy as the model that Mr. Clinton intended to embrace. On issues ranging from immigration and welfare to Mexican loan guarantees, they say, it is the best way for him to try to maintain some sway over a Congress whose new Republican majority could quickly strike down everything he proposes.

"We're in an environment now where our efforts will have to be aimed less at legislation and more at a legislative strategy," said Michael D. McCurry, the White House spokesman.

If he is careful about picking his fights, aides to Mr. Clinton say, the president believes that he can achieve more in the next two years than commentators have predicted. And on issues like the minimum wage, the aides say, he regards even a victory in which he must share credit with Republicans as far preferable to a defeat.

White House officials acknowledged that the experience had underscored the notion

'What the president is doing — correctly in my opinion — is consulting with us on what is doable in this Congress.'

Panetta, the White House chief of staff, and other political advisers. Wary of setting public targets that the Republicans could shoot down, they embraced an unorthodox view that the wisest course for Mr. Clinton in the last two years of his term would be to test congressional waters before adopting a rigid public line.

"What the president is doing — correctly in my opinion — is consulting with us on what is doable in this Congress," said Senator John B. Breaux, Louis-

iana Democrat and chief deputy whip. "He did not do enough of that on health care. This is an indication that he has certainly learned."

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Away From Politics

• More than a quarter of American children under the age of 6 are living in poverty — a record 6 million — and nearly three in five of them have working parents, according to a study issued by the private National Center of Children in Poverty. (AP)

• The U.S. Navy gave up searching for a fighter pilot whose plane plunged into the Pacific Ocean while practicing maneuvers from the aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln. (AP)

• Texas officials are preparing to execute two convicted killers in a single day, the state's first double execution in more than 45 years. (AP)

• Meteorologists forecast perfect weather for this week's planned launching of the space shuttle Discovery on a Russian rendezvous mission. The U.S. space agency has just five minutes each day to launch Discovery to make the encounter with Russia's space station. Discovery and its crew of six will come within 10 meters of the orbiting Mir station as practice for the first shuttle-station docking in June. (AP)

• U.S. soldiers armed with stun guns and pepper spray will begin evacuating more than 7,500 Cuban refugees from Panama to the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba on Wednesday in a three-week operation involving 1,200 U.S. personnel, officials said. (AP)

• A gray wolf that authorities said had apparently been feeding on a newborn calf was found shot and killed in Salmon, Idaho, in a setback for a government plan to restore wolves to the Rocky Mountain states. The wolf was one of 15 captured in Canada in released in Idaho. (AP)

• A judge has ordered ABC to reveal the identity of a confidential news source dubbed "Deep Cough," as part of a \$10 billion libel lawsuit filed by the tobacco giant Philip Morris Cos. The source was featured in a TV documentary last year that alleged Philip Morris and other tobacco companies spiked cigarettes with extra nicotine to addict smokers. (AP)

U.S. Drops Demand for Limits On a Comprehensive Test Ban

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp change of course, President Bill Clinton has ordered American negotiators in Geneva to abandon a stance in which the United States has insisted that a proposed comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing be fully binding for only 10 years.

Until Monday, the Pentagon had maintained that the United States should retain a right to withdraw from the accord so that it could conduct any further tests necessary to ensure that its arsenal remained safe.

But that proposal has proven so controversial that it threatened to jeopardize the administration's broader quest for the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which bans the spread of nuclear weapons.

The policy reversal was announced Monday by W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, after a series of high-level weekend meetings in which it was recommended to Mr. Clinton and he gave it his endorsement, administration officials said.

As another gesture to those uneasy about U.S. ambitions, Mr. Lake also announced that the United States would extend its own moratorium on nuclear testing until at least September 1996, the date by which the treaty imposing a comprehensive ban on such tests is expected to be signed.

Coming 18 months after Mr. Clinton first announced his administration's commitment to a comprehensive test ban, the further steps taken Monday underscored the degree to which he has moved away from the course set by his Republican predecessors, who had insisted

that the United States retain a right now and in the future to continue limited nuclear testing.

But administration officials said the timing of the moves reflected apprehension about the prospects for extension of the nonproliferation treaty, which expires this year.

While the United States, Russia and the West European powers want to see the accord extended indefinitely, that proposal has met with resistance from some nonnuclear countries, who have urged that it be renewed only for one or more fixed periods, after which it would lapse.

Led by Mexico, Indonesia and Nigeria, those countries had pointed to the U.S. insistence on a right of withdrawal from a comprehensive test ban as evidence of hypocrisy on the part of the nuclear powers.

Trial of Muslim Cleric Opens in N.Y.

NEW YORK — A federal prosecutor said Monday that a Muslim cleric and his followers planned widespread destruction and slaughter in the United States, "the likes of which the world has never seen."

But a defense lawyer argued that her client was on trial not because he committed any violent acts but because of his sermons and religious instruction.

The prosecutor, Robert Khuzami, made his accusations in opening statements in the case against an Egyptian, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, and 11 others accused by the United States of planning to wage "a war of urban terrorism" in the United States.

The group is accused of helping to plan the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, which killed six people and wounded more than a thousand. The defendants are also charged with plotting to bomb the United Nations headquarters and bridges and tunnels into New York City.

In addition, the indictment accuses them of involvement in the November 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane in New York and with planning to kill President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during his visit to the United States in 1993.

The prosecution contends that the cleric is the group's spiritual leader who encouraged the defendants to commit acts of violence.

But Lynne Stewart, one of Sheikh Abdel Rahman's lawyers, said the cleric was not the "evil godfather" portrayed by the government, but the "shepherd of a large flock he protects and guides."

The trial is the second chapter in the government's prosecution of those it believes are responsible for the Trade Center bombing.

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Treatment Found Effective Against Sickle Cell Anemia

BETHESDA, Maryland — Doctors announced the first effective treatment for sickle cell anemia Monday, a drug that could help adults with the inherited disabling disease fight off its worst symptoms.

The National Institutes of Health ended the critical trial of the drug hydroxyurea four months early because it proved extremely effective in reducing painful episodes, patients' hospitalizations and the need for blood transfusions.

"Patients must understand hydroxyurea is a treatment, not a cure," said Dr. Samuel Charache of Johns Hopkins University, who led the study. The disease is most common among people whose ancestors came from Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and India.

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Rose Didn't Act Alone

Sir Michael Rose, whose one-year tenure as United Nations commander in Bosnia ended last week, had a thankless assignment. He was supposed to protect civilians in Bosnia's besieged cities, but had neither the mandate nor the means to repulse their Serbian besiegers. In theory, the United Nations is neutral between aggressors and victims in Bosnia's dirty war. But even allowing for the toughness of the job, Lieutenant General Rose damaged the United Nations' credibility. His efforts to avoid confrontation and protect his troops went beyond the narrow dictates of neutrality.

He began well enough last January, cooperating with NATO efforts to get the Serbs to pull back artillery from the hills surrounding Sarajevo. But when the Serbs shifted their attention to Gorazde, General Rose impeded effective NATO air strikes. Later, he seemed to encourage Serbian military operations around Sarajevo's airport. Most recently, at Bihac, he seemed to ignore the Security Council's instructions to protect civilians.

By tilting toward the aggressor and failing to protect Muslim civilians, the United Nations has damaged its reputation with Muslims and Americans.

General Rose, who built a reputation for aggressiveness in the Falklands and

Northern Ireland and battling terrorists in London, did not turn passive in Bosnia on his own. The United Nations never provided him with the troops he needed to face down the Serbs. Nor did his masters in the Security Council ever really want him to get tough.

As a British general in UN employ, he faithfully followed London's indulgent policies toward the Serbs—policies that no permanent member of the Security Council, including the United States, contested. France, like Britain, has troops at risk. The United States is rightly determined not to send troops of its own. Russia openly sympathizes with the Serb cause. China opposes aggressive UN peacekeeping on principle.

So it would be naive to expect a very different performance from General Rose's British successor, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith. Similarly, it would be naive to expect better guidance from the United Nations. The Clinton administration, although it has sometimes criticized General Rose, is not interested in reshaping the present Security Council consensus.

It is fair to find fault with General Rose. But it would be unfair to forget that he did not act alone.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Future for Universities?

So far the tone has been mostly upbeat when American educators talk about the implications of the new information technology. Not so at a recent conference at the University of Pennsylvania, when about 80 university scholars and administrators debated whether the so-called information superhighway might radically change the shape of colleges and universities or actually cause them to dissolve. The notion sounds farfetched, especially given the benefits that others have ascribed to cyberspace linkups and school-to-school networks. Yet it is possible to see how these linkups might at some point begin to soften or scramble time-honored distinctions such as who is enrolled in a graduate program and who is not.

Even in its brand new state, the Internet has drawn the disproportionate enthusiasm of academics, many of whom expect it to combat isolation, increase productivity and in some cases partly replace scholarly journals. For students at remote campuses, it is expected to become essential for access to libraries and more exotic sources of data. Academics, for that matter, have been slightly ahead of other groups all along in getting comfortable with computers generally, and campus administrators started early in offering generous resources to teach net-readiness. Some offered their faculty or even the whole student population a chance to use services that would otherwise be expensive, such as data bases with fancy search capabilities, in hopes that they would become customers.

Because of the expense and cumbersome of many specialties' reliance on scholarly journals and the geographic isolation of specialists themselves at far-flung campuses, the degree to which the humanities are making use of the new medium is not that surprising. But that does leave the fairly serious question of whether, if everybody is eventually online, you really need to be on a campus to pursue scholarly inquiry or even to take courses. (New York University has just launched its first all-on-line doctoral program, although it is small-scale and its subject is information technology.)

What exactly do campuses and enrollment offer? At the Penn conference, which took place under the auspices of something called the Virtual Lab Project, people arguing that universities would not be radically changed or replaced by cyber-scholarship were apparently the radicals. News accounts quoted Penn's provost, Stanley Chodorow, as stressing the social nature of intellectual work and suggesting that no scholars or decent scholarship would thrive in a "smileless" world where independent scholars, independent students and independent teachers simply parked in front of their computer screens. It sounds true—and presumably there is more to what is offered on campus than merely smiles. But with the walls suddenly permeable, it may turn out to be a bracing exercise for university faculties to figure out exactly what that something is.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Coarsened Congress

Whatever else it has done, the new Republican congressional leadership has coarsened American political discourse to a remarkable degree in a very short time. The most recent example is Dick Cheney's reference to Representative Barney Frank as "Barney Fag." Mr. Arney is the House majority leader, and we would have to go back to the days of Earl Butz to find a parallel example of such common behavior by a high federal official.

His explanation that this was a "stumbled word" instead of "an intentional personal attack" is not supported in any way by the tape recording of his interview. He spoke with clear intent to defame a worthy opponent.

In place of true contrition, Mr. Arney used a ranting speech on the House floor to denounce reporters for refusing to suppress his disgraceful on-the-record remarks made to interviewers assembled by his staff with the express purpose of taping his words for broadcast.

Even those who argue that Newt Gingrich's mother was sandbagged into criticizing the first lady cannot defend Mr. Arney. Here was a professional politician speaking in a formal setting with bigotry a forethought.

Mr. Arney has now won a permanent place in the annals of congressional disrepute. He is only one man, and some Republicans will warn against making too much of this incident. But the greater danger for serious citizens is to ignore the pattern of accumulating incidents.

Senator Jesse Helms's quip about physical harm to President Bill Clinton was a single incident. So was Representative Robert Dornan's absurd declaration that Mr. Clinton is a traitor. It was, indeed, but a single speech in which the

speaker advanced the crackpot charge that "there is no grotesquerie, no distortion, no dishonesty too great" for his opponents to use against him.

Such individual showers of hyperbole have produced a venomous mist that now envelopes Capitol Hill. The excuse that the Republicans are not used to being taken seriously is wearing thin. It has been three months since the election. It is time for Mr. Gingrich to show that his civic instincts are as powerful as his intellect. Both he and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, owe it to the nation to examine carefully the question of whether the mantle of leadership has fallen on some shoulders that are too slight to carry it. The more threatening possibility is that Congress itself has fallen under the sway of people who believe in a politics of destruction fueled by the language of hatred.

Ultimately, Dick Cheney is answerable only to the voters of the 26th District of Texas. But his party has imposed him on the nation in a position of high responsibility and great honor. It is everyone's concern that the majority leader of the House of Representatives, by his own account, finds it hard to control his tongue when opponents like Mr. Frank criticize him.

It is everyone's concern that Mr. Arney resorted without provocation to bigoted name-calling and then misrepresented his words in an intemperate speech in the well of the House. Can the speaker tolerate such behavior in a person his party has elevated to prominence? If so, then Mr. Gingrich owes the country an argument that justifies keeping Mr. Arney in his position. We are eager to hear it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Differing on Chechnya: Russians in Dialogue

By Charles Gati

MOSCOW—Russia's foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, an old family friend from times past when he was an aspiring Soviet official and I was an aspiring American academic, invited me for dinner at his home 10 days ago. Greeting me were his wife, Irina, their daughter, Natasha, and his mother. Andrei called soon to say he was coming home with a surprise guest to wrap up a conversation they had begun in his office three hours earlier.

So Mrs. Kozyrev changed the number of place settings from five to six. The surprise guest turned out to be Sergei Adamovich Kovalev, Russia's widely respected commissioner for human rights.

Once a prisoner in Soviet labor camps and now Russia's leading opponent of the war in Chechnya, he has been called an "enemy of Russia" by Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. On Friday, General Grachev denied him a seat on a government plane with a European delegation to the war zone.

What follows is my record of the conversation around the Kozyrev dinner table.

Gati: Are you two friends?

Kozyrev: Yes.

Kozyrev: I am honored by your presence.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, you are the most prominent critic here of the war in Chechnya. Andrei, increasingly isolated from the country's democratic forces, is the war's most prominent supporter abroad. I am surprised you are even on speaking terms.

Kozyrev: This is still an Eastern country, where everyone is very dogmatic about his opinion. Freedom of speech has not produced tolerance for, let alone the celebration of, diversity. As for myself, I can only paraphrase Voltaire: while I may hate someone's views, I don't hate him—and I am prepared to die for his right to speak out.

Gati: What about you, Andrei?

Kozyrev: As Sergei Adamovich says, we are friends who do tolerate each other's views.

Gati: Many of the people I have encountered in Moscow consider this war morally repugnant and politically damaging to the country's democratic evolution. I take it you disagree.

Kozyrev: What defines my outlook is that under President Yeltsin there is freedom of speech in Russia today, and that I don't see an alternative to him.

Moreover, while you are right that "many" oppose the war, "many" is not "all." For example, the 500,000 people in Murmansk I represent in our legislature, people with whom I stay in close contact, are neither united nor single-minded in their opposition. Many of them believe in the necessity of using force for the preservation of the Russian Federation.

They are also indignant about the criminal character of [the Chechen leader Dzhokhar] Dudayev's regime. Of course, they hold different views about how force is or should be used.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, what do you make of Andrei's comment about Yeltsin? Isn't he the best Russia can have? Couldn't your activities undermine his authority?

Kozyrev: Please excuse me, but especially your last question reminds me of those I used to hear from my KGB interrogators. They would say: "Kovalev, you want democracy in the Soviet Union but you're undermining Soviet power. If it weren't for troublemakers like you taking up our time and energy, we could all be living in a freer country."

I replied: "I'm not in the business of undermining anyone's power. I'm just telling the truth." Gati: Yes, but your position in Russian society is different now. You are not only the nation's moral conscience but a public figure as well.

Kozyrev: I would like to hope that the two roles coincide. I think



there is no better policy than telling the truth. As I used to tell my KGB interrogators: "You can't live in a country whose political leaders are liars. You can't live in a country which is ruled, to put it mildly, by unscrupulous people."

But let me put a question to you. If the president of the United States and members of his cabinet were caught red-handed as liars, shouldn't the American people find out? Wouldn't you want them to know who their leaders are?

Gati: I would, but I regard myself as an analyst rather than an advocate. Practical politics is a profession with its own rules and its own logic.

Kozyrev: I understand what "dirty politics" is, and I hope it is becoming an anachronism. I support [Czech President] Vaclav Havel's call for "clean politics."

Gati: Forgive me, but I was noting the logic of professional politics, not dirty politics.

Kozyrev: Then I say professional politics is an anachronism.

Gati: Andrei, you've been quiet.

Kozyrev: Truth and reality have different dimensions, different aspects. When it comes to human rights, Sergei Adamovich is cor-

rect, and his impact on our country can't be underestimated.

Yet there is also such a thing as the truth of pragmatic politics. Suppose, for example, you want to disarm or destroy a large criminal gang in a city. In the process, innocent civilians will get hurt, even killed. It's inevitable, it can't be helped.

Secondly, I believe that historical circumstances should inform one's political activities. The point of departure is that while the Soviet system was inherently criminal, today's Russia has a freely elected president.

He acts within the framework of a legitimate constitution. The chairman of the two chambers of our freely elected legislature participate in all of the decisions [concerning Chechnya]. Therefore, what we are doing may be controversial but it is rooted in legitimate authority.

Finally, having wasted 70 years under Communist rule, Russia must speed up the reform of the state, the armed forces, the security apparatus. This can be, and will be, achieved by Yeltsin.

The alternative to him, as our last legislative elections showed, is not Kovalev but [the ultrana-

tionalist Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy. And just one more point if I may: I am ready to die if necessary to give Sergei Adamovich the opportunity to call me an anachronism and defender of a regime of liars.

Gati: How will this war end? What will it do to Boris Yeltsin and to Russia?

Kozyrev: This war will never end, which is to say it will end the way the war ended in Afghanistan. The possibility for negotiations continues to exist, but the Russian leadership has shown itself to be feeble, incompetent and stupid.

In the circumstances, the war will soon enter the phase of a guerrilla war and of terrorism, proving that "pragmatic politics" does not produce realizable objectives. Paradoxically, the leadership will only succeed in building up Dudayev as the national hero of his people. As for Yeltsin, he won't survive this war [politically] unless he initiates direct and serious negotiations with Dudayev's representatives. Russia, of course, will survive.

Kozyrev: There should be a political settlement, of course, including elections in Chechnya on the basis of the Russian constitution. If Yeltsin doesn't survive, Zhirinovskiy wins. So our objective now is to do everything we can to prevent this dreadful alternative from becoming our political reality.

The same applies to the survival of Russia. If its unity is preserved, there is a chance for the processes of democracy and market-oriented economic reform to continue. If not, ultranationalists and KGB investigators will seize the moment and take revenge for the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and of the Russian Federation itself.

Would a Yugoslav-type scenario in the space of the former Soviet Union—if not of the former Soviet bloc—assure human rights and liberties?

It was well past midnight when this very Russian conversation ended. Outside, I wondered who spoke for Russia. Was it Sergei Kovalev, this good man of faith, integrity and principle? Was it Andrei Kozyrev, the politician trying to steer a course between what he may believe is desirable and what he deems politically feasible?

Or was it—forgive the thought—Defense Minister Grachev, who has reverted to the habit of calling a critic the "enemy of Russia"? No one I met in Moscow ventured a reply.

The writer is chief political strategist of Interinvest, a global money-management firm, and a fellow at Johns Hopkins University's Foreign Policy Institute. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Remember What the Social Engineers Wrought

By Abraham Cooper

LOS ANGELES—In the coming months, dignitaries will gather at ceremonies around the globe to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and the defeat of Nazi Germany. The world will hear eloquent words from the Nobel Prize laureate Elie Wiesel and the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal as they lead fellow survivors on a final trek to the sites of death camps—silent monuments to mankind's capacity for evil and apathy.

But against the backdrop of today's stark headlines, one wonders if all the wreath-laying and memorial prayers can penetrate the haze of society's historic amnesia and crass, uncaring ways.

Consider two recent articles in Lament, newsletter of the Los Angeles chapter of Mensa, the exclusive club for people with IQs in the top 2 percent. Speaking to the plight of the homeless, the physically infirm and the mentally handicapped, Jason G. Brent, an attorney, wrote: "Society must face the concept that we kill off the old, weak, the stupid, the inefficient."

Another Mensa member, Jon K. Evans, proposed that the majority of the homeless should be humanely done away with, like abandoned kittens. And he wrote this about the mentally incapacitated and physically disabled: "A piece of meat in the shape of a man but without a mind is not a human being, whether the body be deathly ill, damaged by accident, mentally blank because of brain deficiency, or criminally insane."

Mr. Brent has defended his article, saying he was merely writing about a difficult reality—the need for population control—that has been largely ignored. "I'm not a

fascist," he told the Los Angeles Times. "I just have a problem that we better face."

Perhaps. But the vital point here is that any attempt at social engineering—any assertion of a right to say which group is fit to live and which is not—can carry the seeds of moral and social calamity.

The road to Auschwitz was designed, engineered and paved by Germany's elite. The keepers of the flame of German civilization—the judges, lawyers and doctors—were the very people who rushed to validate and concretize Hitler's rantings.

Witness the jurists who, in 1935, unanimously swore to uphold the Nuremberg racist laws that stripped Jewish citizens of their rights and humanity. Overnight a system designed to punish the guilty was turned to implement a new legal code that would dispatch thousands of innocents into the netherworld of Dachau.

And Germany's world-renowned medical practitioners cast aside the Hippocratic oath and received god-like powers to maim, torture and murder in the name of Science and Progress.

Small wonder that by 1937, German doctors had been inducted into the SS at a rate 14 times above the general population; that by 1939, 50 percent of all German physicians were active members of the Nazi Party.

German physicians did more than victimize Jewish inmates in horrific medical experiments in the infamous concentration camps. By the end of the Third Reich they had sterilized 460,000 people deemed "unfit."

"disturbed" or "asocial" (that is, Gypsies, homosexuals and political opponents); had done away with 250,000 chronically ill individuals by starving, gassing or poisoning them; had gassed 10,000 babies and children who suffered from a variety of disorders.

In the annals of the Nazi Reich there is no more chilling reminder of what happens when a society casts off any pretense of morality than the Wannsee Conference. On Jan. 20, 1942, in a villa in a Berlin suburb, 14 German ministers of state, eight of them Ph.D.s, gathered to sign the death warrant of Europe's Jews. Over drinks, they formulated the most cost-effective ways to murder millions of innocents. The "success" of their collective genius was to bestow a new scourge on the rest of the century, one that still stalks humanity: the crime of genocide.

But the road to Holocaust is neither genetically nor geographically preordained. Fifty years after Auschwitz, our attitudes and actions should stand in solidarity with the silent screams of the Six Million.

If we are to find any last solace in ceremonial moments of silence for yesterday's victims, we dare not allow society to permit its ethical moorings to be cast off by high-IQ social critics and their political and ideological allies. We simply cannot allow ourselves to entertain the idea of any sort of social engineering, by any group or individual, no matter what purportedly urgent cause is invoked. Only thus can we give meaning and substance to the words, "Never again."

The writer, associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Why the Arguments for Relaxing Sanctions on Saddam Are Wrong

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Time to relax economic sanctions against Saddam Hussein's regime? Both moralists and cynics are mounting fervent arguments for letting up on Iraq as the fourth anniversary of the Gulf War arrives. Both camps have it wrong.

The moralists—I have in mind the heads of the National Council of Churches and the Episcopal Church in America, who have just written to President Bill Clinton denouncing sanctions—hope that letting up will relieve the suffering of the Iraqi people and subtly undermine what they call Saddam's "suffocating rule."

The church leaders allow hope to triumph over experience. They focus on the prospects of redemption rather than on the hard reality of Iraq today.

Iraq is waging a debate in this 50th anniversary year of the defeat of the Nazis in Germany and the liberation of Auschwitz. The nature of Saddam's regime cannot truthfully be disputed: It is murderous, and evil. If the governments, churches and human rights organizations of the world will not draw the line in Iraq, they will not draw the line against evil anywhere. We will never again be able to say: Never again.

In its latest refinement of rule by sadism, the Baghdad regime has amputated hands and ears from several thousand army deserters, political opponents and common criminals during the past six months. The Independent reported in London on Jan. 13, Saddam's torturers paraded

on television one of their victims—Ali Ubaid Abed Ali, a thief shown writhing in agony—as a warning to the nation.

The account confirmed a report published in Paris two months earlier by Le Monde. The paper's expert Middle East correspondent, Françoise Chipeaux, also recounted that the regime was tattooing identification numbers on the foreheads of victims.

Never again? This may come as a shock, but not as a surprise. Saddam used poison gas against Iraqis before Operation Desert Storm curbed his capabilities. He practiced a well-documented campaign of genocide against Iraq's Kurds for a decade. But such once-salient facts recede into the mists of memory as time marches on. Unless you are a Kurd.

Different memories haunt Presiding Bishop Edmond Browning, national head of the Episcopal Church. He visited Baghdad to witness for peace before Operation Desert Storm was launched in 1991 and has remained concerned about the fate of the children and other Iraqis he met, according to the Reverend Brian Grievens, head of the church's Peace and Justice Center in New York and a principal drafter of the letter to Mr. Clinton.

The bishop and the Reverend Joan Brown Campbell, general secretary of the National Council of Churches, wrote the president on Jan. 26 saying that the United

Nations should end its "cruel punishment of an entire people" by relaxing sanctions now.

Their letter, which was released to the press, notes that Iraq already has authority to import food and medicine. But it does not note that Saddam refuses to use that authority, as a way of protesting the broader sanctions and the UN requirements that Iraq pay reparations if it sells oil.

Saddam does not simply refuse to alleviate his people's suffering; he holds them hostage for political purposes. The church leaders assume that he will allow conditions of life to improve for "the Iraqi people"—that really means the Sunnis of Baghdad—if sanctions are relaxed. The evidence suggests that he will continue to hold the Baghdad population hostage and step up his internal war on the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south, who will not gain if sanctions are relaxed while Saddam is in power.

The cynical argument, complete with disclaimer of cynicism, is put forward by Eric Rouleau, a former French ambassador to Turkey. In an article in Foreign Affairs urging the lifting of sanctions, he recalls Charles de Gaulle's view of the state as a "cold monster" that must pursue its interests wherever they lie.

"The French, without necessarily being cynical, tend to be skeptical of the moralism that America traditionally attaches to its policies... France recognizes only

states... The regime governing a state is not its concern... The notion that there are rogue states has no equivalent in the French political vocabulary."

Fortunately that does not in fact represent the view of "the French" as a nation. France does enforce sanctions against Iraq, and differentiates its relations between a Chile ruled by Augusto Pinochet and one ruled by democrats, or a South Africa ruled by P. W. Botha and one ruled by

Nelson Mandela. The nature of a regime is and should be a decisive factor in the way other states treat it, de Gaulle and Rouleau to the contrary notwithstanding.

That is the tragic lesson learned from the blind eye the world turned to "the internal affairs" of Nazi Germany. The world said "Never again" when it learned the full extent of the Holocaust. In Iraq we will learn if the world really meant "Never again."

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Liner Wrecked

LONDON—North German Lloyd Atlantic Liner wrecked; three hundred and eighty lives lost. Such was the brief message which was received in London yesterday [Jan. 30] evening and caused universal horror and grief. With later details it was learned that the Elbe had gone down, after a collision, with nearly all on board.

1920: Prudish Parisians

PARIS—There was great emotion in the Salon of the Independents over an incident that reversed the jokes about American prudery. When the sculptor Brancusi arrived he found that a bust he was exhibiting was not in its place. Had it been stolen? Much anxiety was manifested. Presently it was learned that the police had suppressed it "so that M. le ministre should not be shocked."

1945: Newly Free Press

PARIS—Unqualified support of the principles of the free press was expressed yesterday [Jan. 30] by Albert Bayet, president of the French Press Federation, in a letter addressed to Wilbur Forrest, chairman of the Free Press Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, now visiting Europe. In his letter M. Bayet said: "The French Press of the Liberation is in no way a governmental press. It is the heir of the underground press which was freely established in the resistance movements. These papers, published under German occupation, were edited by groups of independent citizens who dared Hitler's and Petain's Gestapo in order to express the real and profound thoughts of the French people. Born in freedom, between the barricades, the new press intends to live in liberty."



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OPINION

Boris Yeltsin: The Man Who Disappears?

By William Safire

DAVOS, Switzerland — In the most recent poll of Russian voters, Grigori Yavlinski — his name means "The Man Who Appears" — now draws more support for president than Boris Yeltsin.

That says less about the growing strength of the 42-year-old economist from Lvov, head of a reformist bloc in Parliament, than it does about the collapse of public backing for the president who ordered 60,000 troops to wipe out a few thousand secessionaries in Chechnya.

The "conqueror of Grozny" is now down to single-digit support, along with his prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin. Democratic reformers, along with the legion of mothers of young soldiers, have abandoned Mr. Yeltsin because he chose war over prolonged negotiation.

Even those who despise the Chechen mafia and affirm the need to maintain Russia's far-flung borders are convinced

that bloodshed could have been avoided. Here is evidence to suggest that is true:

In December, Mr. Yavlinski was informed that Pavel Grachev, Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, was preparing to attack Grozny. To avert violence and get back 14 captured Russian soldiers, Mr. Yavlinski telephoned the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, the Chechen invited the Russians down to his capital.

Mr. Yavlinski found Mr. Dudayev to be a natural if slippery bargainer, with his two leading advisers playing bad cop, good cop. The Chechens offered seven captives to Mr. Yavlinski, holding back the others to give to Mr. Grachev as a separate peace offering because, Mr. Dudayev said, "Grachev is the most powerful man in Russia."

When the bad cop began to renege on Mr. Dudayev's agreement, Mr. Yavlinski said he would sit in Grozny until his Russians were freed. After much playing, the 14 were released in two separate groups.

Mr. Yavlinski returned to Moscow with his seven, persuaded that Mr. Dudayev would discuss links with a confederation. It might take years to work out, he told the Yeltsin circle, but Mr. Dudayev had his opponents within Chechnya who worried about economic pressure. A deal was possible; but if attacked, the Chechens would unite behind Mr. Dudayev and fight for independence to the death.

His advice was ignored. Mr. Grachev ordered the bloody attack, boasting that it would be over in two days. Incidentally, Mr. Yeltsin chose that moment to elect surgery on a deviated septum, generating nationwide derision about his "two operations" — against the Chechens and on his nose.

Then came the television pictures of the bombing and the bodies, the ensuing media firestorm and public revulsion. Mr. Yeltsin might have thought his show of power would enhance his standing with the Russians, as it had in his 1993 shelling of

Parliament — and the Chechens were even more widely despised than parliamentarians.

But what is being called his aventura isolated him behind a double wall: first, a Politburo of sycophants, worried about criminal prosecution of themselves if he loses power, and second, a force of 70,000 soldiers that serve as a Praetorian Guard.

Where do I get all this? At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Russian regional leaders ordinarily scattered over 11 time zones come to do business. Boris Nemtsov, 35, governor of the Nizhny Novgorod region, would be a hot political property in any country.

Of the Moscow contingent, the supercharged Boris Fyodorov, 38, former finance minister, irritated fellow reformers with his yes-but wallowing on Chechnya. (President Bill Clinton has little contact with these leaders; most at home think his initial advice to Mr. Yeltsin was "be quick about Chechnya.")

Dmitri Ryukov, a foreign affairs spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin, says he sees "no evidence" that an election will not be held in 1996. That curious location caused Mr. Fyodorov to counter that he saw no evidence that an election would be held; as Mr. Yavlinski noted, no organization is being built to conduct an impartial and monitorable national election.

The great question is not "will Yeltsin be re-elected?" but "will an unpopular president and his vulnerable coterie permit an election that he might lose?"

Last week, Mr. Yeltsin asked Mr. Yavlinski — who has called for the president to resign — to come see him. Mr. Yavlinski said yes, but not merely for a photo-opportunity show of support. If they meet this week a Chechnya compromise may still be possible.

The New York Times.

No Dictated Interpretation of History

By Hanna Holborn Gray

CHICAGO — "Not to know what happened before you were born is to remain always a child." These words of Cicero offer as good a justification for the study of history, and of civilization, as one can find. But they are, of course, deceptively simple. Nothing is more immediately contentious than the attempt to define

MEANWHILE

what schools should teach the child about history. When that is in turn tied to the goal of producing "national standards" for such teaching and its outcomes, as is happening in the United States, we Americans are in serious trouble.

None of the following unexceptionable intentions matters: that these standards are meant to be voluntary, exemplary, adaptable; that their purpose is to raise the sights and accomplishments of educational quality and rigor in the schools; that their intent is to advance the understanding of history as a process of investigating, illuminating, analyzing and reflecting on the nature of experience and to do so in the service of responsible citizenship. However respectable the motive, a nationally certified, federally funded, consensus-laden version of history can only be seen as a kind of mandated interpretation of the past, an official regulation of its lessons — and a sure invitation to political misuse.

The "national standards" for world history have been rather curiously criticized for departing from Western civilization. This is odd, since world history presumably must contain more than that of the West and since the West has indisputably been located in and deeply shaped by a larger global history. Its development is incomprehensible outside that context. Moreover, it is a distinctive feature of the American civilization to be self-consciously aware of and inquisitive about other cultures. Americans have always been interested in the play of individuality and commonality, difference and assimilation, that characterizes their background as a nation.

So the complaint about veering away from Western civilization must have

something to do with a sense that the whole enterprise of "national standards" is another exercise in political correctness. This may be summed up as multiculturalism pursued to the disdainful exclusion of the values ascribed to Western civilization, preoccupation with anonymous social history at the expense of more traditional modes of political and institutional history, an excessive attention to stories of victims and oppression and to issues of race, gender and ethnicity, an orientation to the unfrocking of old saints.

This can be awful stuff. But read carefully, the "national standards" for world history are not by this definition politically correct. Anyone can find words or phrases or matter that stimulate discomfort if one reacts automatically and out of context to their appearance. The simple word "gender" can set off a frisson in some people. Some may consider mention of any aspect of women's role in history as proof enough of a tendency toward the deadly PC virus.

The "national standards" for world history offer a generally balanced, fairly interesting and appropriately broad and integrated approach, combining the traditional with a careful admixture of subjects that have been well developed in historical scholarship.

The trouble with the "national standards" is not that they are far-out, or radically revisionist, or aimed at brainwashing the impressionable young or that they depend on a unitary or unpalatable view of politics and value. A central lesson they do want students to learn is as wholesome as the proverbial apple pie: Students, it is said, should be able to "challenge prevailing attitudes of historical inevitability" and "should understand that options existed in the past and that history is contingent on human agency and individual choices."

The "national standards" are wonderfully ambitious; I am tempted to whisper, "probably too ambitious." If students graduating from college, let alone high school, knew as much and thought as well as the standards prescribe, we

could die happy, perhaps even confident about the future of Western civilization. It may be well to set the target beyond reach in order to stretch and challenge teachers and students alike.

No, the real trouble with the national standards is that they exist at all — or exist under that title and under quasi-official auspices and with some kind of "certification" in the offing.

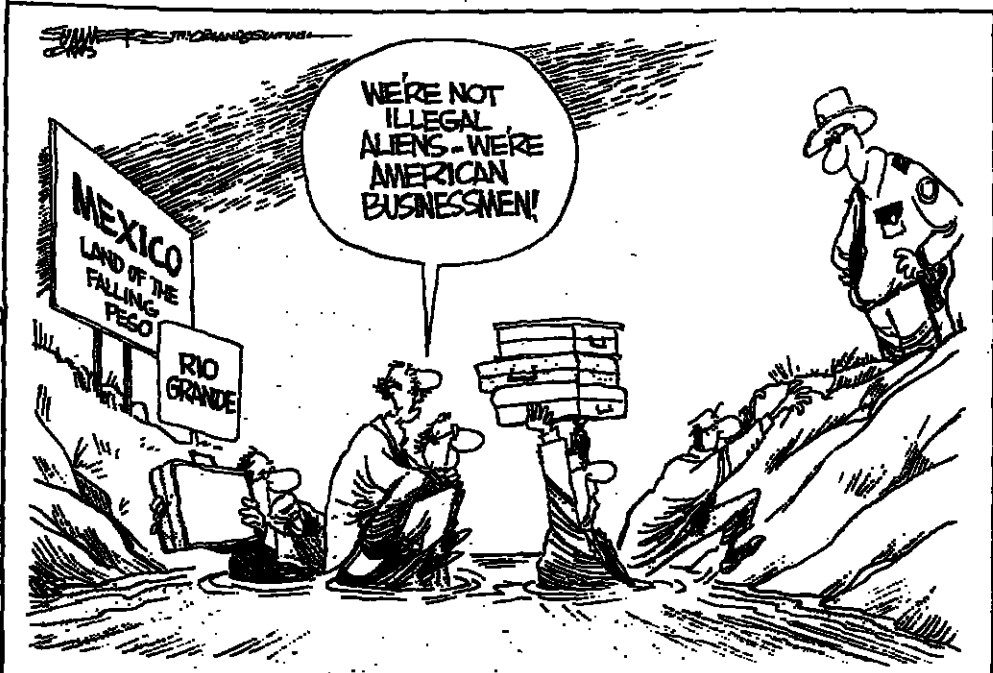
They are bound to stimulate the worst kind of political discussion and even negotiation contrary to every principle that should animate the free discussion of "knowledge." The ensuing process will further elevate to the status of dogma the growing claim that people have the right to "possess" their histories.

History, in this reading, becomes not an object of independent debate but a test of patriotism or orthodoxy, not a path to the understanding of the human condition or the institutional and social fabric over time, but an imposition of doctrine under the guise of consensus or official truth. That is certainly not the outcome for which the authors of the "national standards" have aimed, but it would not be the first time (just read history) that good intentions have walked around with blinders on.

History is above all the study of complexity. The capacity to live and come to terms with complexity may be the hardest and most important thing we have to learn. Perhaps, instead of trying to produce a certifiable version of history acceptable to "constituencies" and supported by the authority of federal agencies, historians could have produced a book called *Guidelines for the Study of World History* for readers to ponder and to argue.

In the matter of the worth of studying history and the history worth studying, there can be no single or simple or legislated agreement. Not to be children forever, as Cicero would have it, means also to be unafraid of the complexity and controversy that inevitably accompany the search for some genuine understanding of the past, and hence of the present as well.

The writer, a professor of history at the University of Chicago, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Terms With GATT

Regarding "America Needs China in GATT and the World Trade Organization" (Opinion, Dec. 20):

Michael Annas and Lawrence Lau fail to shed light on what is keeping China from acceding to GATT and the World Trade Organization. Their article reinforces two erroneous notions: that the United States is unilaterally blocking China's accession to GATT, and that it is doing so by claiming that China is a developing country rather than a developing economy.

There is truth to the statement that "advanced industrial economies... are content to leave the onus on the protocol negotiations on the United States." However, the fact that these nations hope to avoid China's ire does not alter the pertinent facts: there are requirements for GATT membership, which apply to existing and prospective members; members other than the United States have requested China's comment or commitment concerning such requirements; and China has not fulfilled many of those requests.

The accession proposal before China permits it to phase in many GATT-required trade

practices. The authors do not cite any specific examples where China should, in their view or that of the Chinese government, be permitted a phase-in that is not already part of the GATT proposal.

As for the substance of what GATT requires of China, every GATT member commits to eliminate preferential treatment of domestic sellers for most products as part of its accession to GATT.

GATT also requires commitments to the reduction and removal of most nontariff trade barriers. One example of where China is not in compliance is its ban of all fruit and vegetables from California. This is ostensibly for public health reasons because of the Mediterranean fruit fly that affected California in the 1970s. Such a sweeping and lengthy ban on the products of another nation is not consistent with GATT or justified by public health concerns.

Even if a product may be imported, China's tariff levels are often excessive. For example, many food products enter China subject to a 55 percent duty. By comparison, many goods that China exports (garments, toys) enter GATT member economies at single digit or low two-digit duty levels.

These restrictions and high tariffs harm consumers in China. It is in the interest of China's citizens that their nation accede to GATT in a manner that reflects the rules and spirit of GATT.

DONALD MEYER,
Hong Kong.

Bringing It All Home

Regarding "Is Hall of Fame Making Rock Musicians Too Respectable?" (Features, Jan. 18):

Neil Strauss's excellent piece was marred by some unfortunate inaccuracies about who wrote what. May I don the pedant's bright yellow anorak and set the record straight?

"When the Levee Breaks" was written by the blues singers Memphis Minnie and Kansas Joe McCoy and first recorded by them in 1929. "Bring It On Home" is not a Led Zeppelin song, but a reworking of an original by Sonny Boy Williamson.

While it is correct that Muddy Waters wrote "Long Distance Call," he did not write "Baby Please Don't Go." The author was probably blues singer Big Joe Williams, who claimed it as his and first recorded it in 1935.

PAUL VERNON,
London.

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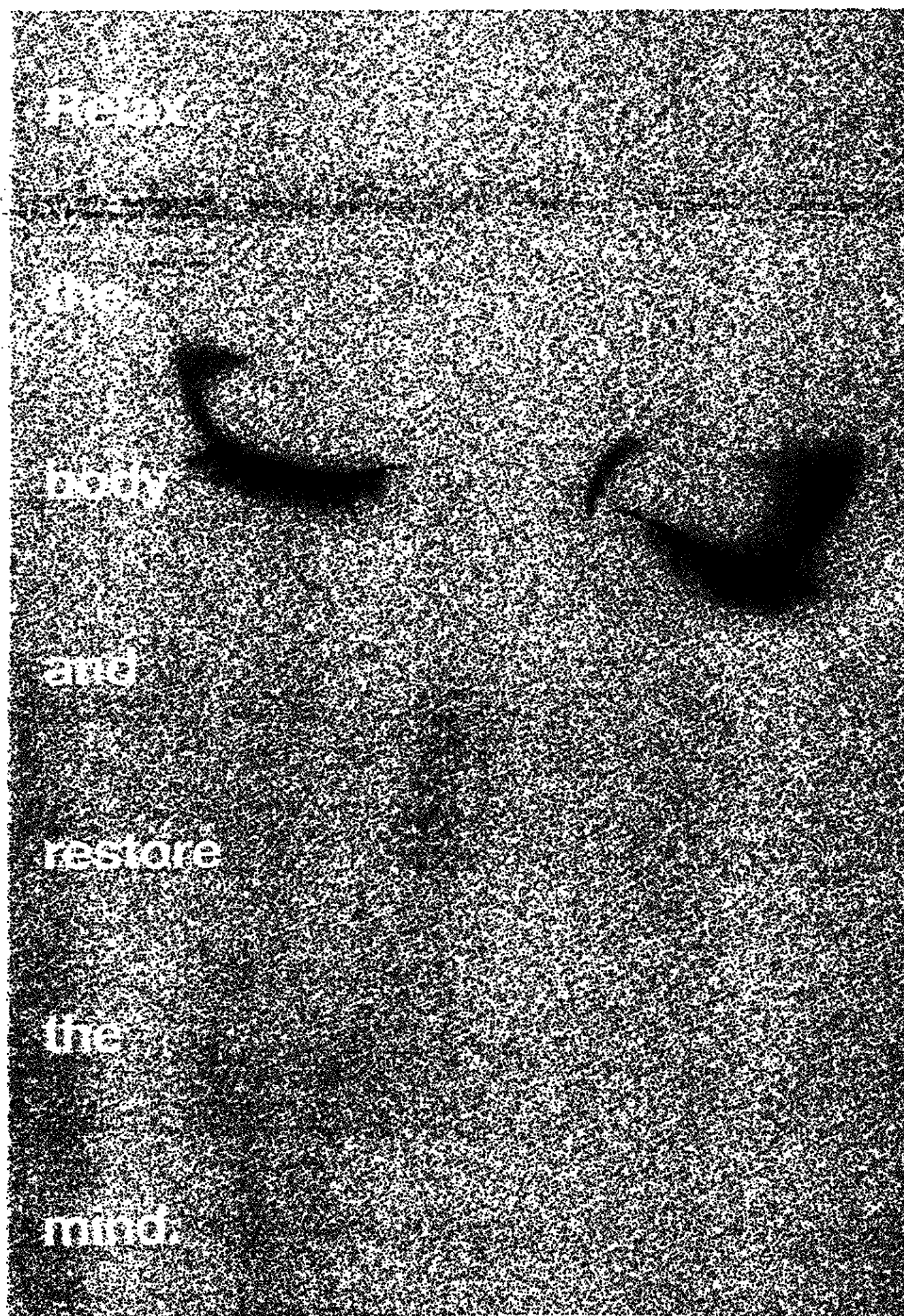
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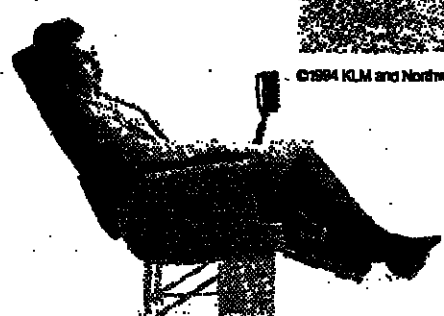
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7% GofSeco	246	5	12	76	8%	8%	8%	+%
1% GofSeco	12,490	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
3% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
4% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
1% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
3% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
4% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
5% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
6% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
7% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
8% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
9% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
10% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
11% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
12% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
13% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
14% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
15% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
16% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
17% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
18% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
19% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
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32% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
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36% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
37% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
38% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
39% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
40% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
41% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
42% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
43% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%
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45% GofSeco	2,460	5	12	76	20%	20%	20%	+%</

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

34	SBM ind	24	43	11%	71%	-3%
14	SOI ind	11	139	24%	24%	+2%
34	Software pt	31	31	19	19	+2%
12	Sistem	17	10	19	19	-1%
47	Solan	3	33	33%	33%	-1%
71	SOI ind	6	6	33%	33%	-1%
24	SOI ind	273	37	86%	86%	-1%
34	SOI ind	2	33	73%	73%	-1%
79	SOI ind	3	33	73%	73%	-1%

Continued on Page 9

Continued on Page 9

IF YOU TOOK A LIKING to the Chillingham Toy Works and were thinking of making a bid for it, you could analyze 10 years' worth of comparative transactions, conduct some research into the global birth rate between 1984 and 1989, commit the corporate tax code to memory, ask your friends to lend you a few million dollars, and make Dodsworth Browne a really fun offer.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month Div Yld PE ⁵²Wk High Low Latest Chg

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

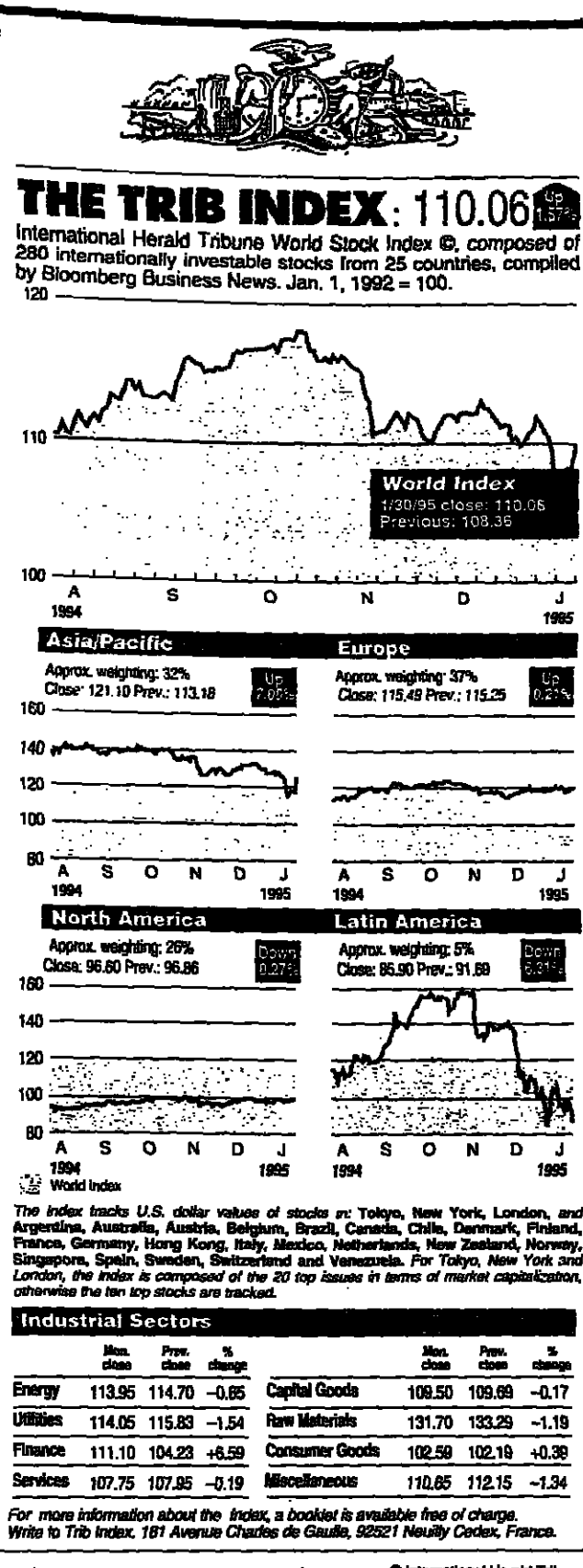
Continued on Page

Continued on Page 13

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Page 11



Banks Are Forced To Rescue Klöckner

BONN — Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the German engine and industrial plant maker, announced a major restructuring plan on Monday, which involves a substantial bailout by its banks and the sale of its farm-equipment unit.

The company said losses and special charges for 1994 and 1995 would total 682 million Deutsche marks (\$450.6 million) and that it has called on its biggest shareholders, Deutsche Bank AG and other creditors for a hefty cash injection to keep it afloat.

The company said cost-cutting goals were not met last year, and this was the primary factor in 1994's net loss. The failure of cost-reduction measures will "further burden" earnings for the current fiscal year through 1997, it said.

Klaus Edelmann, Klöckner chief finance officer, said the 500 million DM rescue by the Deutsche Bank, Germany's biggest bank, would guarantee the company's future.

"The actions of the Deutsche Bank show that our biggest shareholder has faith in KHD's future," Mr. Edelmann said.

Ford Europe Turns Profit, Ending 3-Year Loss String

DAVOS, Switzerland — Ford Motor Co.'s operations in Europe turned a profit in 1994 after three consecutive losing years, Ford Chairman Alex Trotman said Monday.

Mr. Trotman said the automaker had made a "decent" profit in Western Europe last year. Its European unit lost \$407 million in 1992 and \$647 million in 1993. Specific figures are to be released this week along with the parent company's results.

Propelled by a strong second quarter, Ford Europe earned \$377 million over the first nine months of 1994, Mr. Trotman said, and Ford's British automaker, Jaguar, a perennial money-loser, turned a profit in the fourth quarter.

Speaking at the World Economic Forum in Switzerland, Mr. Trotman said the peso's devaluation crisis would have a "substantial" negative effect on Ford's large Mexican business.

He said Ford would not meet its goal of selling 50,000 units in Mexico. "Obviously, vehicles coming from Canada and the U.S. are incredibly high in cost, in peso terms," he said, "so I expect our volume will drop dramatically of the vehicles going south."

Mexico's Markets Falter Again

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Fears about Mexico's finances and the fate of the U.S. loan guarantees to rescue them sent the peso plunging to a new low Monday, taking Mexico's stock market with it. The dollar was caught in the backwash.

Mexico's central bank denied a report in the International Herald Tribune that its reserves had fallen to \$2 billion, but that did little to restore confidence.

In Mexico City, the peso fell almost 10 percent. The dollar finished 61.5 centavos higher at 63.55 pesos. Mexico's benchmark Bolsa stock index fell 61.31 points, or 3 percent, to 1,896.34.

The peso has fallen by 45 percent since it was devalued in December.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen and the Deutsche mark.

In late New York trading, shares in Telefonos de Mexico, Mexico's largest publicly traded company, fell more than 6 percent.

All eyes remained on Washington, where the White House was trying to rally support for a rescue package that would provide Mexico with \$40 billion in loan guarantees.

The crisis will get another international airing this week-end in Toronto, where finance ministers from the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries have scheduled their regular winter meeting. On Wall Street, some analysts who specialize in Mexico said they thought Germany and Japan would have to come up with larger loans to support Mexico.

News that Mexico was threatening foreign investors at a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, with locking up their investments in dollar-linked Tesobonos when they mature in the coming months did not surprise analysts in Mexico City.

This was seen as a warning of what might happen if the U.S. Congress fails to guarantee \$40 billion in foreign loans to shore up Mexico's currency.

One analyst in the Mexican capital who asked not to be identified said: "If Congress doesn't approve the guarantees, the Tesobonos holders will be locked in anyway. Mexico will hold onto the bonds for five years, pay no interest for the first year and then pay for the remaining four years. That will mean huge write-downs on Wall Street."

Then more Americans will pull their money out, and the peso will collapse to maybe eight to the dollar, but there's a difference this time: We're in NAFTA, and at that price we can flood America with imports, and they won't be able to sell an Oreo cookie down here."

Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune reported from London.

In addition to a sharp fall in U.S. exports to Mexico as the peso collapses, analysts also said the Mexican situation would hobble the U.S. Federal Reserve in its efforts to control inflation.

If, as expected, the Fed raises interest rates by another half a percentage point this week, that will add to the burden faced by Mexico as it tries to pay interest on its vast dollar debts. By hurting Mexico and the peso, the Fed hurts the dollar.

If, on the other hand, the Fed takes the sensitive approach and does not raise rates, Mexico would be relieved. Currency and bond markets, however, would conclude that the Fed had ceased

Mexican Business at Peso's Mercy

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The first reports detailing the impact of the peso devaluation on businesses in Mexico paint a brutal picture of huge foreign-exchange losses, steep declines in sales and an erosion of confidence so great that even the most ambitious expansion plans are being scuttled.

Wal-Mart Stores Inc., which was gunning for Mexico before the peso's devaluation on Dec. 20, announced last week that it had shelved plans to open 24 new stores in Mexico in 1995. "We are temporarily on hold," a Wal-Mart spokesman, Gerardo Ruiz, said. "We are monitoring the situation daily."

Ford Motor Co., Daimler-Benz AG and Volkswagen AG have also temporarily shut down their Mexican assembly lines to clear inventories that have ballooned since the peso was devalued last month, and sales have dropped about 40 percent. In that time, the peso has lost 39.65 percent of its value against the dollar.

Mexico's largest banks reported foreign exchange losses during the last two weeks of 1994 that were big enough to drag down balance sheets for the entire year. Banamex, the nation's biggest bank, lost \$234 million in the fourth quarter and reduced its total net income to about 17 percent of what it had been in 1993.

Mexico's biggest companies have also reported enormous losses. Cemex SA, one of the world's largest cement companies, reported \$127 million in foreign-exchange losses. The devaluation cost Televisa, the powerful media company, \$142 million.

And the biggest Mexican company of all, Telefonos de Mexico SA, was hit with a fourth-quarter foreign-exchange loss of \$862 million.

Analysts say that despite such losses, many companies will soften the effect of the devaluation by taking the huge losses on their 1994 taxes.

Still, investor concern about company performance, and worries over the prospects for a \$40 billion package of loan

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Lift the 'Anomalous' Trade Barriers

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Are we almost unwittingly lurching toward global free trade? Will the huge regional free-trade areas under construction in Europe, Asia and America turn out to be mere way stations to a world in which free trade becomes virtually universal? Roy MacLaren, Canada's thoughtful and articulate minister for international trade, believes that the broad answer to these questions is Yes.

Economic barriers are crumbling under the weight of their own contradictions, in the same way that political barriers collapsed after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Mr. MacLaren said in a speech in Toronto this month. What we are witnessing, he said, may be "the birth pangs of a new international economic order — a messy, haphazard scramble toward a system of global free trade."

As competition intensifies for trade and investment, "national barriers are becoming so many self-inflicted wounds — a sure way of being isolated from increasingly global investment and production decisions," Mr. MacLaren said.

Governments can take little credit for the new order's birth. Trade liberalization is following the powerful forces that are creating the global economy as much as it is leading them.

But are the new regional trade groups building blocks of a more open world trading system or, as some fear, stum-

bling blocks? There are legitimate anxieties that they will turn inward-looking and confrontational, particularly if world growth falters.

So far, they have been more like dominoes. The U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement quickly led to the North American Free Trade Agreement, and that in turn goaded the Europeans into

The idea is to build bridges between the blocs and to avert confrontation.

concluding the Uruguay Round and setting up the World Trade Organization. Up to now, regionalism has advanced overall free trade.

But that doesn't mean there will be a seamless progression to global free trade. As Mr. MacLaren readily admits, it is unrealistic to expect all the 100-plus members of the WTO to keep pace with the regional blocs. And bloc members will not necessarily want to offer everyone else the same trade advantages.

Anyway, the American and Asian free trade areas are still on the drawing board. The Mexican peso crisis is likely to slow progress toward free trade in the Western Hemisphere, and prospects for the Asian zone are uncertain.

And one big building block is still missing. With so much going on elsewhere, the continued existence of barriers to trade between North America and Europe "seems incredibly anomalous," Mr. MacLaren said.

He is quite right. Given the similarity of the economies on either side of the Atlantic and the intricate web of investment and technology connecting them, the Atlantic economic relationship could be intensified more quickly and easily than North America's links with Asia or Latin America.

In fact, says Mr. MacLaren, a wide-ranging deal between Europe and North America — covering trade as well as rules for investment and competition — could be the core of a new approach in which those countries that wanted to could go ahead faster with liberalization.

Such an approach might resemble, on a wider scale, the "hard core" proposed by Bonn for the European Union — with Europe and North America playing the same economic leadership role at a global level that France and Germany fulfill in the European Union.

The idea would be to build bridges between the blocs and to avert confrontation. Although Mr. MacLaren didn't say so, it happens that North America would belong to all three blocs.

Unfortunately, some European countries, including France, would not welcome such a plan. But even if global free trade is still far off, it would keep things moving in the right direction.

Bold Sumitomo Move Lifts Tokyo Stocks

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The news that one of Japan's biggest banks plans to declare a precedent-breaking loss might sound like grim tidings for the Japanese economy and Tokyo stocks, but the Tokyo exchange gave the plan a ringing endorsement on Monday.

The Nikkei stock index rose 3.6 percent, to 18,752.88, in response to the announcement late Friday that Sumitomo Bank would post a 280 billion yen (\$2.81 billion) pretax loss for the year ending March 31. The loss is the first for a major Japanese bank since World War II.

The market's surge Monday reflected the view that the Sumitomo announcement, which came after the close of trading Friday, signals a new and more confident approach by the financial authorities and the banks to the problems stemming from the collapse in property and stock prices during the early 1990s.

"You might think it's bad news, but it implies that Japanese banks are finally starting to come to grips with their bad debt problems, writing off their bad loans aggressively, and putting their troubles behind them," said Jason James, strategist at James Capel Pacific Ltd. "That's the way the market took it."

Up to now, big Japanese banks have been effectively restrained from declaring losses because of pressure from the Ministry of Finance, which fears that news of large banks falling into the red could cause confidence in the banking system to crumble.

Although bank profits have shrunk dramatically since the late 1980s because of write-offs of bad loans, the banks have taken a number of steps to keep their annual profit figures positive. Among these measures is the sale of millions of dollars worth of stocks and real estate on which the banks have earned profits, offsetting the losses on their loan portfolios.

So as Monday's market reaction showed, investors have a lot to cheer about now that Sumitomo has taken the plunge

and declared its readiness to post an annual loss. The bank had previously estimated a \$600 million profit for the year, but analysts said a change in Finance Ministry policy was clearly behind the bank's announcement that it would take an extra \$3 billion in provisions for bad loans beyond the \$5 billion it had already planned. Other banks are expected to follow suit.

"It's good news not just for the banks but for the market in general," said Alexander Kinmon, strategist at the Tokyo office of Morgan Stanley & Co. "Up to now, if a bank wanted to write down its loans, it had to sell equities or other assets, and that link has now been broken. For the stock market it's a very favorable change in the supply and demand situation."

The Nikkei index now stands just a shade below where it did before its 5.6 percent plunge on Jan. 23. That drop was widely attributed to a deepening in pessimism over the economic impact of the earthquake in western Japan.

The biggest winners in Monday's trading included banking, real estate and brokerage shares, as well as construction firms, which are expected to profit from the rebuilding of Kobe and other quake-stricken cities.

Sumitomo Bank rose 270 yen to 1,880 yen, leading the financial issues higher. Mitsubishi Bank added 280 yen to finish at 2,370 yen, while Nomura Securities was up 120 yen at 1,900 yen.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. on Monday upheld its A-1 rating on senior debt of Sumitomo, while the Japan Bond Research Institute did likewise for its AA-plus rating.

"Both the scale of Sumitomo's asset quality problems and the likelihood of large eventual credit losses have been incorporated into its ratings," Moody's said in upholding the rating affecting \$2.8 billion of long-term debt.

The rise in Tokyo prices helped push the Asia component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index up 7 percent, to 121.10.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates Jan. 30									
	\$	DM	FF	Lira	Yen	S. P.	Yen	£	ECU
Australian dollar	1.290	1.625	1.350	1.850	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
British pound	1.715	2.400	2.000	2.750	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Canadian dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
French franc	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67
German mark	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Italian lira	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37
Japanese yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371
Spanish peseta	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667
Swedish krona	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837
Swiss franc	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 30									
	Dollar	DM	FF	Yen	£	ECU			
1 month	3 1/4-4 1/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4
3 months	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4
6 months	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4
1 year	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
1-month Treasury bill	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
3-month Treasury bill	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
6-month Treasury bill	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
1-year Treasury bill	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
1-month commercial paper	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
3-month commercial paper	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
6-month commercial paper	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
1-year commercial paper	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Japanese yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British pound	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715
French franc	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67
German mark	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Italian lira	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37	2036.37
Netherlands guilder	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371
Spanish peseta	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667	166.667
Swedish krona	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837	10.4837
Swiss franc	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480	1.45480

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Herald Tribune

MARKET DIARY

Mexico Aid Plan
And Fed Hit Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday amid concern a Mexican aid package would not pass Congress and expectations the Federal Reserve Board's policy-makers will raise interest rates this week, traders said.

Doubts about the plan's passage hurt U.S. stocks and its currency because Mexico is the

second most active NYSE issue and fell 3/4, to 69.

Compounding concern about Mexico are expectations the Fed will raise interest rates when it meets Tuesday and Wednesday. Many economists expect the Federal Open Market Committee to raise rates.

Shares of aluminum, chemical, paper and steel companies, the so-called cyclical stocks, led the retreat.

Alcoa lost 3, to 77 1/2, and International Paper fell 2 1/2, to 70 1/2. DuPont fell 1 1/2, to 53, because the company faces more lawsuits stemming from its Benlate fungicide, according to reports.

Automakers also slid, with Ford losing 1/2, to 24 1/2, and General Motors falling 1/2, to 37 1/2. But companies in consumer products areas such as food and drugs, whose profits are perceived to be stable in good times and bad, were among the biggest gainers. Bristol-Myers Squibb rose 1/4, to 60 1/2, American Home Products rose 1/4, to 68 1/2, and Procter & Gamble rose 1/4, to 65 1/2.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

U.S. Stocks

(third-largest U.S. trading partner and a magnet for billions of U.S. investment dollars in recent years, traders said).

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 25.91 points lower, at 3,832.08.

Declining issues led advances by a 7-to-4 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 322 million shares.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond lost 9/32, to 97 1/32, to yield 7.75 percent, up from 7.73 percent on Friday.

Mexican stocks suffered on the rescue plan's outlook. Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts were the most active NYSE issue and closed 2 1/2 lower, at 30 1/2. Compania de Telefonos de Chile's

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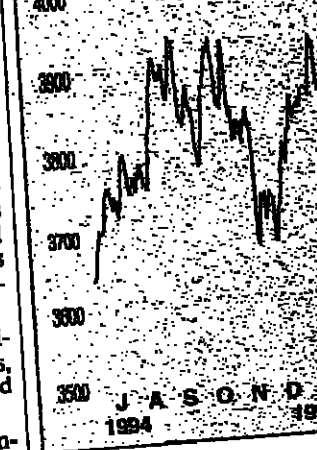
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(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Dow

Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	-3
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	-3
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	-3
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales

NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	-25.91
3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	-25.91
3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	3,832.08	-25.91

Standard & Poor's Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18

NYSE Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	-1.36
2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	-1.36
2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	2,591.12	-1.36

NASDAQ Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
725.12	725.12	725.12	725.12	-1.36
725.12	725.12	725.12	725.12	-1.36
725.12	725.12	725.12	725.12	-1.36

AMEX Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18
425.12	425.12	425.12	425.12	-1.18

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	+9/32
97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	+9/32
97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	97 1/32	+9/32

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

AMEX Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

NASDAQ Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Stocks

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Dividends

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Industrials

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

U.S. FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Grains

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Stocks

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.36

Industrials

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Livestock

Open	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-1.18

Dutch Banker: 'No Chance' for EMU by 1997

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Wim Duisenberg, the Dutch central bank chief, said Monday that the odds for monetary union being achieved by 1997 were virtually nil.

"There is no chance the Maastricht criteria can be met in a majority of countries within two years," he said. "Germany should meet them, along with the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria and perhaps France, but that won't be enough."

Mr. Duisenberg also said that a single European currency should coexist alongside national currencies for at least a

generation before becoming the EU's sole currency. While monetary union might be possible by 1999, he added, "then there will be important political questions. In 1999, there will be but a simple majority meeting the criteria. It's not as easy as some people let on."

Politicians who want the European currency unit to totally replace national currencies within six months after monetary union are fooling themselves, he said.

The Dutch banker's remarks, made in an interview with the French daily *Le Monde*, were similar to opinions recently voiced by Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, and by Alexandre Lamfalussy, president of the European Monetary Institute, the nascent European central bank.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tietmeyer suggested that a lasting EU currency union would require even greater political union than that envisaged by the Maastricht Treaty. "A currency union which is supposed to be permanent must be embedded in a broad political union," he said in a speech in Hamburg.

Mr. Tietmeyer also said it was vital that "credible and irreversible contours for further political links become visible" when EU member governments meet at a major conference in 1996.

But Jean-Luc Dehaene, Belgium's prime minister, said Monday it was essential for European monetary union to be established in 1997.

Mr. Dehaene said he believed EU states would maintain the current 15 percent fluctuation bands in the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

"I think it is essential because, on the one hand, it is my conviction that the only way to make European union irreversible is to have monetary union. If we miss the rendezvous at the beginning of 1997, the risk that it may be delayed a long way beyond that is real," he said. (AP, AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

German Laws Clog Entrepreneur

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — In 1993, when Russ Elliott bought the European rights to sell First Defense pepper spray, he thought he had struck red gold.

Self-defense sprays based on cayenne pepper, an all-natural alternative to chemical sprays such as Mace, were all the rage in the United States and bound to catch on abroad, he reasoned. First Defense is selling well in Switzerland and will soon be sold in France.

But two years later and 300,000 Deutsche marks (\$330,000) poorer, Mr. Elliott is still without a license to make or sell the spray in Germany.

In addition to being a lesson in endurance, Mr. Elliott said his experience might be instructive to others wondering whether Germany has reduced the regulatory burden that has made it a relatively unattractive place to test or invest in new products.

Mr. Elliott said he was exasperated by bureaucratic demands that his partner calls "Kafkaesque" and that Hans Damm, an official at the new technologies laboratory of the German police academy, called "insane."

"The entire system is ludicrous," Mr. Elliott said. "We're still looking at producing it in Europe, but we're now looking further afield than Germany because of this. We're slowly giving up the idea of Germany."

The U.S. Embassy, after hearing Mr. Elliott's complaints for two years, last week agreed that the German laws were an impediment to trade and filed an official letter of protest.

A German Interior Ministry official,

who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Defense Technology Corp. was the first company to apply to sell a repellent that required onerous tests, and he insisted the government was looking for some way around its own laws.

"We'd like to help, but we keep running up against a wall," he said.

First Defense, manufactured by Defense Technology of Casper, Wyoming,

reaz of Investigation, as well as ordinary citizens.

The pepper sprays, capable of incapacitating an attacker in seconds without long-term side effects, according to the company and an international police association, are classified as a foodstuff. Mr. Elliott demonstrated the safety of the product by using a squirt of First Defense in a Bloody Mary cocktail and drinking it.

"In most U.S. states you can buy it in a Wal-Mart," he said. "There's nothing in it that can hurt you."

But in Germany, any spray intended for use against a human is classified as a weapon and must be tested on animals before it can be sold to the public — yet a separate German law, passed in 1987, forbids testing of weapons on animals.

The only German authority allowed to pass judgment on new chemical sprays, the Fraunhofer Institut in Schmallenberg, is incapable of doing the tests because of the 1987 law, and it would break the law if it commissioned tests anywhere else, according to the lab's director, Werner Klein.

Mr. Damm said, "I won't give my recommendation on pepper spray until we know what the deadly dosage is." German law requires that the "fatal dosage" be at least 100 times the "effective dosage."

Fred Prase, a former German police commissioner who is Mr. Elliott's partner, said other companies selling pepper-spray products for use against dogs in Germany made much of their money selling Mace-type chemical repellents for use against humans and have an interest in seeing potential competitors stymied.

Mr. Damm said, "I won't give my recommendation on pepper spray until we know what the deadly dosage is."

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ART BUCHWALD

Last Words on O.J.

WASHINGTON — The only topic of conversation that anyone will pay attention to is the O.J. Simpson trial. Therefore, it is important that when you meet people you are prepared to say something intelligent to prove that you understand what's going on.

Here are a few one-liners you can drop at a dinner or party:

I haven't watched the trial, but I read the book.

I was once on a sequestered jury for a month, and I wound up taking a nap.

It doesn't matter if O.J. did it or not — he should be punished for screwing up our day.

The only thing I know about the trial is that you can't have enough DNA to make the prosecution happy.

Tomb Linked To Alexander

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Greek explorers have discovered two limestone plaques they hope will prove that Alexander the Great was buried in the remote Egyptian oasis of Siwa, 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of the Libyan border.

The two plaques were uncovered last week by a newly excavated tomb near Siwa and the Oracle Temple, Egyptian newspapers reported.

The inscriptions on the plaques are written in Greek and describe how Ptolemy, one of Alexander's aides and his successor, brought his master's body to the tomb and buried it.

My sister doesn't like F. Lee Bailey picking on Robert Shapiro. And my mother doesn't like Robert Shapiro picking on F. Lee Bailey, and I don't like my husband picking on Marcia Clark.

I believe that a man is innocent until proven guilty except in a case like this when you're certain who did it.

Marisa keeps yelling at the television set while the trial is on so I never get to hear what's happening.

I haven't made up my mind about O.J., but I can tell you this right now — Judge Ito needs a new barber.

I think that The National Enquirer has a better bridge column than The Star.

I don't have to make up my own mind on the case because every TV station has someone to tell me what I should think.

If O.J. is found not guilty, Hertz will have to give him a new car.

This is what my sister in Forest Hills thinks: Someone planted the bloody glove to make it look like Detective Fuhrman committed the crime. If they find who that person is, everyone will lose interest in the trial and go back to soap operas.

I won't reach any conclusions about the case until Geraldo Rivera makes his summation to the jury.

I hate it when the judge calls the lawyers up to the bench and he speaks so low that we can't hear anything that he's saying.

I once saw O.J. Simpson play football, and he wasn't all that great.

I don't know why we're picking on Simpson. There is enough guilt to go around for all of us.

I wish they would speed up the proceedings on the day I have to go to the hairdresser.

You see the trial more clearly when you watch it on MTV.



Nigel Hawthorne and Helen Mirren in Nicholas Hytner's film "The Madness of King George," based on Alan Bennett's play; the Princess of Wales and Prince Charles in 1992.

Royal Progress: Predicaments of the 18th and 20th Centuries

By Caryn James

New York Times Magazine

NEW YORK — "To be Prince of Wales," says the Prince of Wales, "is not a position; it's a predicament."

The line is spoken in 1789, but it leaps out of "The Madness of King George" like a giant poke in the ribs. Who could fail to connect his words with a more familiar Prince of Wales, whose life seems to be one constant predicament?

The audience barely has time to absorb this sly allusion before another character whispers about the prince's wife. "She has more sense than he does."

Nicholas Hytner's film, based on Alan Bennett's play "The Madness of King George III," is a movie for people who can't get enough of those wacky Windsors.

"The Madness of King George," of course, concerns the Hanoverian monarch who lost the Colonies and occasionally seemed to lose his mind, an ancestor of the current Windsors we have come to know and scrutinize with the best voyeuristic intentions.

George III's symptoms of derangement have since been diagnosed as a metabolic disorder

called porphyria. As an on-screen note at the end of the film explains: "The disease is periodic, unpredictable — and hereditary." The harsh emphasis on heredity offers another nudge, as if to say, "Now, that would explain a lot."

But "King George" is too smart to be an allegory of today's British royals. Instead, the film is a perfect parallel of 1990s contradictory ideas about royalty: the sense that they are only human, combined with genuine sympathy for their entrapment in the public eye; the awe of royal wealth and spectacle; the fascination with palace intrigue.

"King George" is the most dazzlingly cinematic of current films, full of visual clues to character and history; its glossy surface suits our sense of the royals as the ultimate celebrities. Taking its cue from the royals' pop-culture fame, the film emphasizes personality, not history. The king (played by Nigel Hawthorne) is fond of the homey nickname his subjects have for him, Farmer George (from his interest in creating model farms).

The historical references are couched in personal terms. "I have had no peace of mind since we lost America," the king says. And though the story involves the Prince of Wales's scheme to become regent and take over his father's power,

his actions carry more significance as a family betrayal than as a historical crisis.

The very language of the film brings the monarch down to earth and into the present. "Come on, let's get it over with," George says when parading off with Queen Charlotte (Helen Mirren) and their 15 children to attend the opening of Parliament.

No one surrounding the king treats him as an intimate of course — except the queen and the movie camera. When the king's equerry, Greville (Rupert Graves), suggests that one of the monarch's doctors should examine him because "the king is just a man," the doctor explodes. "You're the king's equerry, with radical notions like that!"

The line is designed to make contemporary audiences see Greville as enlightened and the doctor as a dangerous buffoon.

Yet even the best of the king's doctors realizes that however human, royals are different from you and me. As Dr. Willis (Ian Holm), a proto-psychiatrist, puts it: "The state of monarchy and the state of lunacy share a frontier. Some of my lunatics fancy they are the king. He is the king. Where shall his fancy take refuge?"

Such eloquence might seem misplaced if applied to fancies of reincarnation as a tampon,

but who's to say? As in some authorized biographies, here intimacy with the royals is used to evoke sympathy.

"Do you think you're mad?" Charlotte asks after one of the king's outbursts, when he has awakened the family in the middle of the night to flee from some imaginary danger.

"I don't know," he answers quietly, and their conversation is interrupted by two retainers who have come to take the king away. "Can we never be solitary?" the queen yells. The answer is obvious.

Hytner, whose extravagant stage work includes "George III," "Carousel" and "Miss Saigon," has directed a film that carries no whiff of the theater. Many of the sequences in Parliament and the palace have a foggy look.

When the king emerges from his madness and takes his family to worship at St. Paul's — in thanks and as a public relations gesture displaying his new health — the film is shot with sudden, bright clarity, like a tourist's postcard of the royals as they wish to be seen.

"There are model farms, model villages; we must be a model family," the king whispers to his unsettled family, presenting a false picture of harmony that echoes eerily today. "Let them see we're happy. It's why we're here."

WEATHER

Europe			
	Today	Tomorrow	
	High	High	W
London	5-11	10	5
Paris	6-13	13	6
Rome	12-18	18	12
Madrid	15-22	22	15
Amsterdam	8-14	14	8
Berlin	7-13	13	7
Stockholm	4-10	10	4
Helsinki	3-9	9	3
Oslo	4-10	10	4
Warsaw	6-12	12	6
Prague	7-13	13	7
Brussels	8-14	14	8
Luxembourg	9-15	15	9
Frankfurt	10-16	16	10
Munich	11-17	17	11
Vienna	12-18	18	12
Zurich	13-19	19	13
Geneva	14-20	20	14
Nice	15-21	21	15
Barcelona	16-22	22	16
Valencia	17-23	23	17
Seville	18-24	24	18
Malaga	19-25	25	19
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